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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

The Commercial as an Advertising Medium.

We believe we may assert without fear of contradicton, that the circulation of the COMMERCIAL has for the last two months increased at a rate not paralleled in the history of the Press of Pittsburgh. Whether we consider the exten or the character of our circulation, we think our columns have strong claims on the business public as an advertising medium. Not only is our circulation over a wide range of country, embracing much of Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, and Eastern Ohio, but our readers are among those classes which advertisers generally most wish to reach, because they are the best customers. In this respect, we feel confident, the COMMERCIAL presents superior advantages.

Our Sanitary Fair.

Our reporters have left little to be said (and less room to say it in,) concerning the inauguration ceremonies yesterday, and of the opening in the evening. It will suffice to say that the Fair was opened under the most promising auspices. Of its success there is no longer a doubt. As a scheme of practical benevolence, judged by the money standard, it will prove a credit to Pittsburgh. Up to last evening the receipts were more than sufficient to place her on a par with New York, the population of the two cities considered. Nevertheless we may safely count on nearly as much more being realized before the Fair closes.

The scene at the opening last evening was one of extraordinary interest. Floral Hall was a place little less than enchanting. The Bazaar, the Old Curiosity Shop, Monitor Hall, and the other departments, were places of scarcely less interest, where a thousand things united to attest the industry and skill of those under whose supervision their several attractions were prepared.

It only remains for the community as a whole to do its part. Tickets to Floral Hall, fifty cents. Price of tickets to entertainments in the Auditorium will be announced hereafter, and will be according to the entertainment. Tickets admitting to the Bazaar, Monitor Hall, Picture Gallery, Old Curiosity Shop, or Mechanics' Hall, single, twenty-five cents each, or five for one dollar—one ticket admitting to each hall. Tickets to Dining Hall, including dinner, or, if after the dinner hour, such refreshments as they will buy, on the bill of fare, fifty cents, Opening hour, 10 a. m. Closing hour, 10 p. m., for the present. Any assistant's ticket found in the hands of a person whose name is not written thereon, will be taken up, and not reissued.

The Cleveland Nominations.

JOHN C. FREMONT has the advantage of being known to the country. JOHN COCHRANE, though well known to the country at large. In the days of the "Barnburner" party in New York, he was a leader, and generally either the recipient of an office or an applicant for one. Of him it may be said he has ever manifested the requisite discrimination to select for himself a paying office. He held the post of Surveyor of the port of New York under PIERCE; was elected to Congress in 1856, and twice re-elected. In 1861 he took the field as Colonel of the first regiment of Chasseurs; served through the MCCLELLAN campaigns; was recommended to be dismissed by BURNSIDE, and resigned before the recommendation was carried into effect.

What must first occur to the minds of most of men is, for what purpose were the nominations made? Opposition to Mr. LINCOLN, and a determination to defeat him, was, we are told—and the truth of the assertion will not be denied—the motive of the Convention. Taking it for granted that MR. LINCOLN was so strong with the people that they would not prevent his nomination, the managers resorted to the dodge of small politicians—a third ticket—not that they believed that it had the ghost of a chance to be elected, but because what votes the nominees received would be withdrawn from Mr. LINCOLN; and though it might not be possible to defeat Mr. LINCOLN by this or any other scheme, there would be some satisfaction in manifesting the disposition.

This, and only this, is the significance of the Cleveland meeting and nominations, which, we conclude, will receive the support of those, and only those, who prefer the Copperhead candidate, whoever he may be, to Mr. LINCOLN, but have not the nerve to give him their direct support.

Had the Cleveland meeting resolved at once to concur in the Chicago nominations, to be made next month, it would have secured at least the credit of some degree of sincerity; for, among those who took a hand in the business, we presume not one had the remotest idea that FREMONT and COCHRANE could be elected, or that their action could have any other effect than to help—though it would be in the smallest degree—the candidates nominated at Chicago.

Having arrived at this fact, we know all there was of the meeting, which was, simply and solely, a malicious disposition, to gratify which the managers prefer the election of any Copperhead to Mr. LINCOLN. All who are thus animated, but have not the pluck to openly support the Copperhead, have "just the ticket." If the workers in this scheme, which will survive only in the recollection which all men will treasure for those who in the nation's great trial plotted and schemed with its enemies, are content with what they have done,—if they are satisfied with the position they have placed themselves in—we feel sure no one will seriously object.

Let not men delude themselves. He who does not read in the signs of the times indications amounting to absolute certainty, of a settled purpose to re-elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN, is blind, and can scarcely be held to an account for his wanderings. But what shall we say of him who, professing to support the loyal cause, conspires with its enemies to overthrow it?

The Hyatt Corps.

For the graceful compliment which this very fine corps paid the COMMERCIAL yesterday, the officers and members have our thanks. Colonel HYATT certainly has great reason for being proud of his school and command; and we are quite sure that to give to the one all the patronage that can be desired, and to the other the very highest reputation, nothing more is needed than an occasional visit into different parts of the State. For drill and soldierly excellencies, we do not remember another military organization that excels the HYATT CORPS. We hope this will not prove the last visit it will make to our city.

Late Military Intelligence.

An unofficial dispatch has been received from Sherman's command, dated the 21st ult., which says the enemy had been repulsed, and our line had reached the railroad at Marietta. To accomplish this object, had been for several days the purpose of Gen. Sherman's movements. Additional forces and ample supplies are reaching him.

One of Gen. Hunter's wagon trains was fired on last Tuesday by guerrillas, and one of the guard was wounded. Gen. Hunter ordered the houses of two prominent secessionists to be burned, which was done as a warning.

A *Tribune* Matamoras letter says that refugees from Austin, Texas, report that with the exception of some six hundred men, there is no effective rebel force left in that State.

From New Orleans.

Nothing of Banks' Movements.

REBEL COMMUNICATION WITH RICHMOND.

Contemplated Attack on Brownsville.

NEW YORK, June 1.

The Cahawba, from New Orleans on the 25th, has arrived. The New Orleans papers contain nothing of Banks' or Canby's movements, communication being interrupted near Red River by guerrillas, who were shelled out by our gunboats.

Mobile papers mention considerable anxiety there, consequent on interrupted telegraphic communication with Richmond.

Matamoras dates to the 18th of May state that there were two thousand rebels at Ringgold barracks, designing an attack on Brownsville.

Cotton at New Orleans was firm at 89@96, for middling. Sugars and molasses were firm and heavy. Flour, $10. Freight firm.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

His Communications Complete.

ALL WORKING WELL.

Rebel Opinion of Grant Changed.

OUR ARMY AT MECHANICSVILLE.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 31.

Lieut. Gen. Grant's communication with the White House is complete and all working well.

Richmond papers of the 30th have been received here. They have changed their views with regard to the military ability of Grant, and say they have been underrating him. They say he is smarter than they had dreamed of, and manifest some fears in regard to the safety of Lee, or rather as to Lee's success in repelling the Yankee army.

A message from Gen. Grant reports that on Monday morning our army had reached Mechanicsville with but little opposition. Gen. Sheridan had routed the enemy's cavalry at all points, and captured many prisoners. Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

Anxiety About American Battles.

GRANT'S VICTORY OVER LEE.

CONFEDERATE LOAN DECLINED.

PARLIAMENT RE-ASSEMBLED—PALMERSTON RECOVERED.

The London Conference.

The Pope's Health and his Successor.

SANDY HOOK, June 1.

The Australia, from Liverpool, May 21, via Queenstown on the 22d, has arrived.

Great anxiety was felt to learn the result of the battles in Virginia.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Breadstuffs dull. Flour very dull and still declining. Cotton quiet and unchanged. Wheat flat and nominal. Corn heavy; mixed at 28s@28s 3d. Provisions dull. Beef inactive and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon still declining. Lard easier and 6d lower. Coffee steady. Superfine Petroleum steady; sales small.

LONDON.—Baring's circular reports Wheat tending downward and is lower. Sugar active and 6d@1s lower. Coffee dull. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 21, evening.—Breadstuffs flat. Provisions dull and tendency downward.

LONDON, Sunday morning, May 22.—Consols after official hours yesterday, closed at 90@90 ⅞. The Stock Exchange and markets yesterday were generally flat.

A general impression prevailed on stock exchange that there is some truth in the report that Gen. Grant has won a victory over Lee. The Confederate loan has declined nearly 3 per cent., and was quoted at 63@64. Continental news unimportant.

PARIS May 21.—Bourse dull Rentes 66f 65c. The report that Gen. Grant has defeated Lee was the only topic of conversation on Saturday, and caused an unsettled feeling in commercial circles.

Parliament has re-assembled. Lord Palmerston is again in his seat, his health improved. Baxter attacked and Palmerston explained and defended British intervention in China.

There is nothing new as to the conference. The London *Times* says the prospects of satisfactory results do not improve. It charges the Germans with having entered with a predetermination to refuse all terms and conditions, and with carrying on vigorous warlike measures during the armistice. An official Prussian dispatch shows that the government considers itself free from all obligations of the treaty of 1852.

The London *Morning Post* rejoices at Palmerston's recovery, and calls on him to back moral influence with physical power, as the moment has arrived for such a policy.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 7 per cent.

Accounts of the Pope's health continue alarming. It is reported that the cardinals will elect his successor before his death.

Late from Richmond.

Rebel Accounts of the Battles.

EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND.

Federal Prisoners at Libby.

REBEL VICTORIES CLAIMED.

Captain R. S. Britton, of the 1st New York Dragoons, captured near Todd's Tavern in the recent fighting in Spottsylvania, arrived in Baltimore Tuesday morning from Richmond, having left on Saturday last. Three cavalrymen were paroled with him and one chaplain and seven surgeons released and sent down in the same boat. They had only been in Richmond about ten days, and were very fortunate in so soon escaping from their captivity.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Capt. Britton represents the excitement at Richmond as very great, especially during the recent fights at Drury's Bluffs, when the cannonading, and even the volleys of musketry, could distinctly be heard in the city. Women and children who are able to leave are now moving off in large numbers, though the greater proportion of the present inhabitants of the city were compelled by their necessities to remain with their families. There is still a large population in the city, and the military authorities express great confidence in the ability of Lee to frustrate all the plans of Grant.

The rebel Government is impressing provisions, and gathering as large a stock of supplies into the city as possible. Flour is held at from $100 to $500 per barrel, and everything else correspondingly high.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

It has been asserted by some of the correspondents from Bermuda Hundred that Gen Butler lost several thousand men with General Heckman when taken prisoner. The lowest estimate given is 1,500, but from Captain Britton that the whole number captured from General Butler is but 400. Indeed, all the prisoners brought to Richmond from Gen. Butler and the Army of the Potomac up to Saturday last did not exceed eight hundred.

FROM RICHMOND PAPERS.

We are indebted to Capt. Britton for copies of the Richmond papers to Saturday last, the 28th inst., but they are singularly deficient in items of interest. We select the following:

The rebel Congress are discussing a motion to adjourn over to Lynchburg, Va. Some members are strenuously opposing the adjournment, accusing members of cowardice, and insinuating a desire on the part of those who favor the motion to get away from the besieged city. The further discussion of the motion was postponed to the 28th.

Brigadier General Winder has been relieved by order of General Bragg, from the command of Richmond, and ordered to report to General Beauregard, with headquarters at Goldsboro, N. C. The military command of Richmond and Petersburg remains in full control of General Ransom.

CONDITION OF GENERAL LONGSTREET.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 28th says: "We are glad to be able to state, upon the authority of his medical attendant, that General Longstreet has so far recovered from the wound he received in the battle of the Wilderness, that he expects to take the field in about three weeks."

THE HOUSATONIC DESTAUCTION.

A letter from M. M. Gray, captain in charge of torpedoes, dated Charleston, April 29, addressed to Major General Maury, published in the Richmond *Sentinel*, thus settles the fate of Lieutenant Dixon and crew, whose torpedo vessel sunk the Housatonic off Charleston Bar in February last:

"Since that time no information has been received of the torpedo boat or the crew. I am of opinion that the torpedo being placed at the bow of the boat, she went into the hole made in the Housatonic by the explosion of the torpedo, and did not have power sufficient to back out, and subsequently sunk with her."

THE OLD DOMINION.

The rebel Congress has adopted a series of resolutions declaring that in "no event will the Government consent to a division or dismemberment of the State of Virginia, but will assert and maintain her jurisdiction and sovereignty to the utmost limits of her ancient boundaries, at any and every cost."

The Richmond papers claim a constant series of victories, "handsome repulses," &c., both in Virginia and Georgia. The word "reverse" has no place in the rebel vocabulary at present.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* sums up the movements of Gen Sherman in Georgia, as follows:

"The impression is general now that Johnston will hurl his forces upon the enemy at some point between his present line of battle and the Etowah river, upon the result of which, our knowledge of that army and its great commander, we are willing to stake our hopes of independence."

A letter from Atlanta says that a general engagement will soon take place, and adds:

"Our wounded who came down from the front represent that our troops are in the best of spirits and confident of success when the decisive battle takes place. They say Johnston knows what he is about, and that the Yankees will find out when the proper time comes.

All of the relief committee have been ordered from this city to the front. This looks as if Johnston contemplated to commence his work soon.

SPECIAL FROM GRANT.

THE GREAT FLANK MOVEMENT.

Most Remarkable of Campaign.

Its Brilliant Execution.

WITHIN DAYS' MARCH of RICHMOND

Fitzhugh Lee's Headquarters Captured

THE ATTACK ON WARREN'S CORPS.

Interesting Details.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

Your correspondent with the army of the Potomac sends the following dispatches, embracing the flanking march to the south side of the Pamunkey and the subsequent movement down to Tuesday noon:

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
NEAR HANOVERTOWN, South of Pamunkey,
May 29—7 P. M.

The flanking movement of the army of the Potomac from the south bank of the river North Anna to the south bank of the Pamunkey, accomplished by daybreak this morning, deserves to be called the most remarkable and creditable performance of this campaign. The following embodies a concise narrative of the details of Tuesday and Friday. Not having clearly established whether the whole or part of Lee's army confronted us south of the North Anna, and its being possible that a portion of the enemy was moving for the south bank of the Pamunkey in anticipation of another flanking movement by our forces,

It was deemed necessary to march in a sufficiently strong body from the North Anna with the utmost rapidity down its left bank, for the purpose of seizing the upper crossings of the Pamunkey, thus securing us the means of another direct advance on Richmond. For this important duty the First and Second Divisions of Cavalry, under command of General Sheridan himself, together with the First Division of the Sixth Corps, commanded by General Russell, were selected. The latter was quickly withdrawn from its position on the right of our line south of the North Anna, and re-crossed the river at Jericho Ford on the afternoon of the 27th.

It took up the line of March on the morning followed by the cavalry and a pontoon train, the column marching continually, save short intervals of rest, making about thirty-five miles, and the cavalry, which passed to the head during the night, reached Hanover Ferry at daybreak on the morning of the 28th.

About one hundred rebel cavalry were found guarding it. Our cavalry at once dashed across, chasing them over the bottom and up the hills bordering it. A whole mounted brigade of the enemy was encamped on the latter, and fell back precipitately before our cavalry could come up with it. We captured a few prisoners. Russell's Division was across by nine A. M., and intrenched itself on the hill.

Meantime the main body of the army had also recrossed the North Anna and was marching over two roads toward Pamunkey. All the corps had orders to recross after nightfall, leaving our pickets in front of the line until midnight. The three brigades of Crittenden's Division, commanded by General Ledlie and Colonels Marshall and Robinson, were ordered to take a station on the north bank at Oxford, Quarles and Jenks' fords respectively, and hold them until our pickets had come in, and take up and destroy the bridges. This they did successfully.

It was a dark and rainy night, but no confusion prevailed, nevertheless, and at midnight all the pickets, artillery and the last wagon train were across. The pickets were then called in, but in the darkness some lost their way and fell into the hands of the enemy. The fifth and sixth corps immediately after crossing pushed on upon their line of march. The second, which was to follow the route of the sixth and ninth, which was to march after the second, did not leave the banks of the river until daylight, owing to delay in getting the trains of preceding corps into the roads.

The enemy's pickets had discovered the withdrawal of ours, followed them to the south bank, and fired across at Crittenden's and Hancock's corps, killing and wounding several of our men. Generals Grant's and Meade's headquarters' train also received a volley before they could be moved off.

Our line of march ran northwardly for some miles over roads the army had never moved on in march for Spottsylvania, then eastwardly and south eastwardly. The two columns, composed respectively of the 6th, 21 and 9th corps, moved on almost impassable roads. The third division of cavalry, under Gen. Wilson, covered the rear and trains, the head of the two columns bivouacked on Friday night about ten miles from the Pamunkey.

Great trouble had been found in laying out the lines of march, owing to the difficulty of getting intelligible information as to roads and crossings in this comparatively unknown region. It was first determined to make the passage of the Pamunkey with the Sixth and Seventh Corps at Hanover, and the Fifth and Ninth at New Castle ferries, but engineer officers accompanying Gen. Sheridan, reported two good crossings a short distance above and below Hanovertown, and the orders of which were accordingly modified.

Double pontoon bridges were thrown across at Hanovertown, and the Fifth, Sixth and Second passed over there in the course of yesterday. The Ninth did not get across till early this morning. The three first mentioned corps were immediately put in position as they got over, on the range of hills, almost east and west, about half a mile from the river, and entrenched themselves.

As soon as the 9th corps was over, an advance of the whole line was ordered. It was pushed forward, and about three miles to the right and left of the two roads, running in a south eastwardly direction via Meadow Bridge, and the other through Mechanicsville, towards Richmond.

It rests to-night within 12 miles of the rebel capital. Wilson's division of cavalry protects our right flank, covering the roads towards Hanover Court-House, and Torbert's and Gregg's our left, covering the roads from Richmond east of Tallopotomay creek. The trains are all safely packed on both banks of the Pamunkey.

The movement from the North Anna to the Pamunkey occupeid only about forty hours. In that time the army marched a distance of nearly forty miles over good but dusty and unknown roads, effected the passage of two large rivers and was brought within an easy day's march of Richmond. Of all our immense transportation not a wagon was lost, of men, only the pickets already alluded to, and a few stragglers were captured by the enemy.

The weather on Friday and yesterday was very warm, and men and animals became very weary. The comparative rest of to-day, however, has refreshed them both. Headquarters remain on the South bank of the Pamunkey for to-night. Prisoners and contrabands brought in to-day render it certain that Lee's whole army left the South Anna during Friday, and marched, via Hanover Court House, again to our front and took position north of the Chickahominy, to right and left of Mechanicsville road. Officers familiar with the ground claim that he will be able to form a very strong defensive line in that locality.

No signs of the enemy appeared in our front to-day. The encounter of our cavalry with Fitz Hugh Lee and Hampton's commands, on last Friday afternoon, was more creditable for the arms on our side. The three brigades of Gregg's division, Merritt's brigade, of Torbet's division, and two light battalions were engaged. The fight occured on the ground held by our main line to-day, to the right and left of the Hanovertown and Richmond road.

The enemy, it seems, were fighting to retain possession of a Cross-road about half a mile beyond, leading to Hanover Court House and Richmond road, over which, it is known, that the rear of Lee's army was moving at the time of the engagement. The enemy were posted in thick woods bordering an open field, and fortified on their right by a swamp.

Gregg's brigade dismounted, formed in line, and attacked them in front, covered by the fire of our batteries, but they were found so well covered by the woods and swamps that they could not be dislodged till Merrit's brigade was sent to flank them on our left, when they beat a precipitate retreat, leaving Fitz Hugh Lee's headquarters, tents and nearly two hundred killed and one hundred wounded, besides fifty prisoners, in our hands. Our own loss will be about four hundred, including about forty killed.

A further advance and simultaneous change to the left of the lines, has taken place in the course of to-day. During the movement of today there was considerable infantry skirmishing, with artillery firing at intervals, but no serious collision until about half-past 5 o'clock, p. m.

At that hour, Crawford's division of Warren's corps was suddenly attacked by a strong rebel force, approaching on and to the right and left of the Mechanicsville road, and was forced back for some distance.

As subsequently established by the statements of rebel prisoners, a reconnoissance in force, consisting of Rhodes' division of Ewell's corps, and two brigades of cavalry, had started early in the afternoon from the rebel right, east of Mechanicsville, for the purpose of feeling our position, and it was this force that fell upon Crawford's division.

As soon as the appearance of the enemy in force on his left was discovered by Gen. Warren, he sent a support of infantry and cavalry to the threatened part of his line, which arrived in time to prevent it from being turned by the enemy.

A severe engagement ensued, lasting about three quarters of an hour. The artillery firing was very heavy, as many as seventy discharges taking place in one minute. Just about sunset the enemy were driven back, leaving part of their wounded and a number of prisoners in our hands.

Warren's line is re-established at this hour in the position it held at noon. Our loss was slight. The cavalry forming part of the rebel reconnoissance advanced from Mechanicsville over another road running towards the Pamunkey, about two miles east of the route followed by their infantry. They advanced to within two miles of the Pamunkey to a point known as Old Church Tavern Cross Roads, which was held by Torbert's division of our cavalry.

They drove in our pickets and attacked the main line formed in the meantime, but yielded to the first charge made by Torbett's men. They were driven back in confusion, and pursued two miles, to the vicinity of Cold Harbor. The enemy left their killed and wounded to the number of about one hundred on the field. Our loss was two officers killed and three wounded, five men killed and sixty-eight wounded. Lieuts. Angler and Martin, of the 17th Penna. were the officers killed.

As soon as Gen. Meade was apprized of the attempt of the enemy upon Warren's left, he ordered a general advance of the whole line west of the Talopotomy to be made for its relief, but it being nearly dark, Gen. Hancock, whose headquarters was nearest, received the order in time to execute it. He drove the enemy's pickets and outposts away, and took and still holds their rifle pits. He captured about one hundred prisoners.

Rebel papers of this morning admit a severe defeat of their cavalry in Saturday afternoon's fight. They acknowledge that the whole of Fitz Hugh Lee's and Hampton's forces were engaged, and claim that they encountered the whole of our cavalry corps and two divisions of infantry; whereas, all actually engaged on our side were Gregg's division and one brigade of Torbett's division.

They admit that their cavalry were compelled to leave their dead and wounded behind, and suffered a total loss of one thousand, including one hundred and sixty-four in the 6th South Carolina alone.

FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT TAX AMENDMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

Both Houses of Congress to-day agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the Bank bill. The taxation section remains substantially as passed by the Senate. The privilege given by the Senate that Banks west of the Alleghenies might redeem in New York at ½ per cent. discount, is stricken out, and all banks must redeem there at par, if at all. The sixteen pleas of redemption in the House bill are retained. Buffalo and Providence are stricken out and Washington inserted. Mr. Grimes' amendment to the Tax bill, providing that there shall be no direct tax imposed by new law of Congress, was adopted by 21 to 15.

CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Important Amendment to the Tax Bill.

DECREASING U. S. ASSESSORS' SALARIES

WASHINGTON, June 1.

SENATE.—Mr. SHERMAN, from the committee of conference on the bank bill, made a report. The material change is in requiring all banks to redeem their notes at par in New York, instead of allowing Western banks a discount of ½ per cent. on notes redeemed in New York. The report of the committee was agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill prohibiting the exportation of goods from the British province through the United States and United kingdom, and to be discharged from its further consideration. Agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported the House bill to amend the act relative to public printing. Passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill extending the jurisdiction of the District Courts, with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to exclude disloyal persons from the lands of the United States, and that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress and a gold medal to Lieut.-Col. Bailey, acting engineer of the Nineteenth Army Corps, with an amendment as a substitute embodying the same recommendation.

The tax bill was taken up. Mr. Wilson offered an amendment subjecting income from mechanical labor not exceeding $800 to a duty of three per cent.; over $800 and not exceeding $1,000, five per cent. Rejected.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment proposing a tax of one-half of one per cent. upon gross amount of sales, except on coin, gold and silver; manufactured and personal property, less than $100, but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. WILSON moved an amendment decreasing salaries of assessors, making them as follows: Where the receipts of collections are over $200,000 and not over $500,000, annually, half of one per centum; upon excess of receipts over the former amount, where receipts are over $400,000 and not over $500,000, one-quarter of one per cent. of excess of $400,000; where receipts are over $800,000, one-tenth of one per cent. The salary of no assessor to exceed $4,000. Agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that there be no further direct tax whatever collected under this or any other act, till Congress shall reenact such law, making assessment of direct taxes. Adopted.

Mr. DAWES moved to amend the 109th section by inserting that notes or bills of banks issued before the act goes into operation shall not be liable to tax.

An amendment by Mr. Clarke was adopted, increasing the tax on fine cut tobacco from thirty-five to forty-five cents.

HOUSE—MR. YANKS, of Rhode Island, from the select committee on the subject, reported back the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and proceeded to advocate its passage.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till the second Tuesday in December. Disagreed to.

There were no further proceedings on the bill, the morning hour having expired.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, introduced a bill for the construction of a bridge over the Hudson at Albany. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House concurred in the report of the Committe of conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Senate bill.

Mr. DAWES made a report on the Missouri contested election case, of Birch, contesting the seat of King. He said the committee had come to the same conclusion they did in that of Bruce against Loan—that neither was elected but having no desire to reopen the discussion, while adhering to their opinion, they accept the vote of the House in the latter case as a settlement of this one.

He therefore moved that the papers be laid upon the table, and the committee discharged from the consideration of the subject.

Mr. BIRCH [contestant] addressed the House at length on his own behalf. The question was taken on laying the subject on the table, and decided in the negative.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a resolution that neither Mr. Birch nor King is entitled to a seat in the House as Representatives of the Sixth District of Missouri, which was disagreed to. The Committee on Elections was discharged from further consideration of the subject, so Mr. King retains his seat.

Secretary Chase for Lincoln.

NEW YORK, May 1.

The Washington correspondent of the *Post* says he has the highest authority for saying that Mr. Chase has nothing to do with parties who persist in connecting his name with the nomination for the Presidency. If Mr. Lincoln is nominated, he will have no warmer supporter.

HIGH PRICED TOBACCO.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—At the Kentucky State Agricultural Tobacco Fair to-day, Spratt & Co. sold a hogshead of Kentucky manufactured leaf tobacco, ground in Ballard county, to L. L. Anderson, of this city, at four dollars and ninety cents per pound, more than double the price ever obtained before in the world.

LATEST FROM GRANT.

NEWS TO TUESDAY AT NOON.

Attempted Surprise of Hancock.

THE ENEMY REPULSED WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER.

Lee in a Strong Position.

GENERAL ACTION ANY MOMENT.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 31st, 1864.

At midnight the enemy attempted to surprise Hancock's corps in the position in advance of our lines which it took last evening and held during the night. They were repulsed with great slaughter, leaving five hundred prisoners in our hands. During the night it was determined to advance the remainder of the line so as to bring it up with Hancock's left and right. This movement commenced about six o'clock this morning, and brought on heavy skirmishing along the entire front. The artillery has been at work at different parts of the line during the last hour.

The enemy's outposts are evidently making a strong resistance to our advance, but, as yet, there is no indications that it will bring on a general engagement.

It is positively known that Lee's army holds a naturally strong position, constantly improved by steady work with pick and shovel, during the last few days, on the hill skirting the north bank of the Chickamauga.

We are threatening his right, but as yet there is no indications of any intention on the part of the enemy to abandon their present line and fall back to another on the south side of the Chickamauga.

On the contrary, they show as much readiness to act on the offensive as they did in front of Spottsylvania Court House, and on the North Anna. It is certain that Breckenridge's forces are with Lee, and prisoners say that Beauregard's are joining him. It is reputed that a heavy rebel cavalry force made its appearance between the Pamunkey and the Mattapony.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

Great Slaughter of Union Troops

Rebel Accounts of a Geargia Battle.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Monday contains the following telegrams:

NEW HOPE, May 28th, via Marrietta, Ga.,—Gen. Claiborne's division engaged the fourth army Corps under Howard, about one o'clock this morning, and after a desperate contest, signally repulsed the enemy with a loss of between five and seven thousand. We captured between one hundred and fifty and two hundred prisoners, exclusive of wounded, and immense quantities of arms and accoutrements. Gen. Claiborne says the enemy's dead were piled thicker than he ever saw before. Between 600 and 1,000 dead were left close up to his front.

Their line of breastworks in front of Young's command was abandoned. Our loss will probably number five hundred. Skirmishing is still going on against the enemy's left, which is gradually giving away.

NEW HOPE, May 29.—Gen. Granberry's brigade was placed in action at 5 a. m. yesterday when the enemy attempted to turn our flank. We had no artillery except a few howitzers, stationed hastily collected by the cavalry, which held the position as skirmishers before the brigade came up.

The engagement immediately became furious and raged with unabated violence until 8 p. m. The enemy's lines were advanced within five paces of ours several times, and were at all points repulsed, having no support. The brigade was not allowed to hazard the position by a charge until 12 m., when another brigade arrived and took position immediately in their rear.

The charge was sounded and the brigade swept through the woods, retaking three lines of battles without firing a gun, and capturing many prisoners, Bertham's regiment, of Govan's brigade, was detached at 5:30 p. m., and sent to the right of Granburry's, which was being outflanked, arrived in time, charged and drove the enemy.

Bertham's loss was twenty-eight killed and one hundred wounded; Granbury's, thirty-six killed, one hundred and twenty-five wounded, and five missing. The enemy lost two hundred and eighty-eight dead on the field and a large number wounded.

These dead were all killed by Berthan's Arkanses regiment, which was separated from Granberry's line by an interval of one hundred paces. The loss in Granberry's immediate front is not less than 300 killed, 1,000 to 1,200 wounded and many captured.

The prisoners report Maj. Gen. Howard Johnston and Brig. Gen. King wounded. The skirmishing continued until nightfall, the enemy constantly shifting their position from the centre to the left.

FROM GENL. BUTLER.

All Quiet at Bermuda Hundred.

HIGH HOPES OF GENERAL GRANT.

Important Order of General Butler.

FORTRESS MONROE, (By Mail,) May 31—4 p. m.—The steamer Thomas Powell, has just arrived from Bermuda Hundred—all was quiet with Butler's forces.

The steamer C. W. Thomas, with a bearer of dispatches from Grant, has arrived from the White House. A portion of Grant's forces arrived at Mechanicsville yesterday morning, and met with no resistance worthy the name. Sheridan had several skirmishes with the enemy, and completely routed them. Heavy cannonading was heard yesterday in the direction of Mechanicsville. The highest hopes are entertained by those competent to judge of the situation.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Butler:

In accordance with orders from the War Department and for sanitary reasons no bodies will be disinterred in this department until the first of October. By order of

Maj. Gen. BUTLER.

FROM GENL. SHERMAN.

Reinforcements Sent to McPherson.

McPHESON 12 MILES FRRM ATLANTA.

GENL. THOMAS ADVANCING.

HeOccupies Marietta

ATLANTA OURS BY SUNDAY NEXT.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph* says:

CINCINNATI, June 1.—News has been received here direct from Kingston, Tenn., by telegraph; which says: Gen. Sherman arrived at Dalton last Saturday and pushed reinforcements on to Gen. McPherson, who was to reach Atlanta by next Satutday, unless a heavy force of rebels was met on the way. At last accounts, he was at Sweetwatertown, and had driven the rebels across Powder and Nickajack creeks, and got possession of the bridge across the Chattahoochee, twelve miles from Atlanta.

The army under Thomas is advancing, and he occupied Marietta on Monday, taking some four hundred prisoners and a railroad train of sick and wounded rebels, with several cannon and some small arms. It is believed that Atlanta will be in our possession before next Sunday.

Pittsburgher Murdered in Philadelphia

Escape of the Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

George Foreman, a carpenter, of Pittsburgh, was killed at an early hour this morning in front of a restaurant. He has a wife and children living at Pittsburgh. The murderer escaped.

City Intelligence.

The Sanitary Fair.

The Opening Night.

AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.

THE VARIOUS HALLS CROWDED.

5,000 PERSONS PRESENT.

Everything Harmonious.

CEREMONIES AND INCIDENTS.

Floral Hall by Gaslight.

Last evening when the doors of this temple of beauty was thrown open there was a general desire on the part of the public to enter it. The scene was enchanting beyond description. It was a perfect bower of flowers and evergreens. The hall from an early hour till midnight was thronged with an interested and animated crowd. Beautiful women, flowers, evergreens, cool and refreshing fountains, designs of beauty, jets of water sparkling in the gaslight, all conspired to render the place enchanting and bewildering. As there were no plants sold during the evening, the visitors spent the time pleasantly in viewing the attractive scenes.

ICE CREAM BOOTH.

At the right entrance there is a unique booth, constructed of rough boughs festooned with evergreens, hanging baskets ornamented with the national colors, and thatched with straw. Here ice cream, confectionary and iced lemonade are dispensed by fairy hands. The whole is under the charge of Mrs. James Schoenmaker, assisted by Miss Emma Kennedy, Alice Kennedy, Nannie Price, Agnes Williams, Emma Jones, Athalia Cooper, Alice Howe, Annie Crossan, Carrie McClurg and Mary Williams.

THE TWO SEGMENTS.

On each side of the vis as are two segments, which extend the whole length of the hall. These borders are tastefully decorated with plants, vases, designs, hanging baskets, and produce a charming effect. On the western side Miss Amanda Knox and Mrs. Wm. C. Murphy have in charge the plants, &c., which are rare and valuable.

On the eastern side, Miss Bessie Little, Maggie McKee, Fanny Graham, Amanda Finley, and Jennie McKee have arranged the flowers, plants and designs so as to produce an admirable effect. An aviary of peculiar construction has been presented by the First U. P. Church, and is an object of particular interest. There is also noticeable a cactus in bloom of velvet-like softness and the richest tints. There are many other attractive designs, which we have not room to mention.

RUSTIC BOOTH.

This is a tastefully constructed booth, formed out of rough boughs, festooned with evergreens, beautifully ornamented. It is under the care of Mrs. R. Arthurs, assisted by a number of young ladies, who have for sale a choice lot of skelton leaves, wax flowers, vases, &c.

BOWER OF REST.

At the extreme end of the hall is a lovely spot—the Bower of Rest. In the back ground, there is a picturesque combination of rock, plants, water falls, and fountains, the latter throwing up jets of water. A railing, insinuated of rough boughs, surrounds the whole. The enclosure is beautifully carpeted. A Summer bower, with hanging vegetables and vines hanging negligently over the roof, renders the Bower of Rest quite of the most delightful spots in the hall.

BOUQUET BOOTH.

Here is another attractive design. A booth, formed of rough boughs and festooned with flowers, is aptly termed by the ladies who have charge of this booth "a Bower of Roses." A miniature Flora is dispensing flowers. Bouquets from five cents to five dollars can be obtained at all times. If Mrs. Thos. B. Upthic, who has charge of the interior department of the booth, cannot sell you what flowers you may want, her assistants certainly can. Try either Miss Mary Bissell, Clara Lobrop, Mary Hogg, Dollie Kennedy or Sallie Kennedy.

SODA FOUNTAIN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parviance's New Photograph Estab- lishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Horah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skilful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil. water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parvinance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parvinance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1864.

THE GREAT FAIR.

THE FORMAL OPENING.

An Epoch in Our City's History.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FAIR.

Complete Pictures of the Several Halls.

THE GRAND PROCESSION

Immense Civic and Military Turnout

SPEECH OF GOV. CURTIN.

The Ceremonies at the Opening

&c., &c., &c.

Wednesday, June 1st, 1864, was a day that will long live in the history of the city of Pittsburgh. The Great Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair was inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies, and that on a scale which reflects credit on those to whose careful management was committed its preparations. So much praise cannot be lavished for the care and taste displayed in the arrangements of the various departments. Nothing is left undone. Everything that can in any manner conduce to the comfort of visitors, and beauty of the buildings, has been promptly attended to. Each department betrays the care bestowed on it; the whole blending in harmony, rendering its appearance almost perfect. Our fair is not likely to be soon forgotten, but will long remain as a bright deed in the history of our city—a monument of honor to our citizens, pointing out the noble patriotism called forth by the calamities of war. Since the first moment that the clouds of rebellion darkened our political horizon, the spirit of our citizens has been actively engaged in alleviating the distresses brought on by our national misfortune. Men, money, sympathy and charity, have constantly flowed from the Iron City in defence and support of our common country. Nothing has been esteemed too great a sacrifice, and nobly have we yielded our quota of human life as a libation on the altar of our beloved land. The Sanitary Fair, which embraces within its folds the extremes of loyaldom, has awakened a noble response from the Iron City. Our citizens, irrespective of party or creed, have rushed to the rescue, and ably contributed in the noble cause to which the Sanitary Commission is devoted. The annals of history can produce no similar signs of national patriotism on so grand a scale. The sanitary commission beggars a comparison, and renders the boldest philanthropy of Europe diminutive, when raising it in connection with American parsimonium. The philanthropy of all countries sinks into atomic insignificance when viewed side by side with that which now holds in its embrace the mighty North. It shows the high development of those finer feelings of humanity to which the American people have progressed, and when the bloody scenes of carnage shall have been wiped from the fields of our land; when the plow, anvil and loom shall take the place of the sword, cannon and gun; when peace shall again reign supreme—then in contemplating the appaling scenes of the rebellion, although it may seem dark and gloomy, yet it will not be all horror and massacre, but in the midst of the bloody slaughter of cannon and rattle of musketry, there will be seen the sanitary wagons well loaded with delicacies, soothing the dying moments of the unfortunate victims. Such scenes will shed a halo round the picture, and prove to the world that the gentle hand of charity grew strong in proportion as the traitorous hands of rebellion dealt its deadly strokes; and futurity will wonder to learn that although steeped in one of the bloodiest wars the world has ever witnessed, yet our moral sentiments remain pure as ever, spite of the human corruption which invariably follows in the train of war.

If the thunder tones of Sumter gave birth to one of the bloodiest pictures on the page of time, it was also the parent of one of the noblest institutions the world ever witnessed. For from the moment our peaceful horizon was darkened by the shades of rebellion, there arose the Sanitary Commission, extending itself throughout every town and city of loyaldom; and if the hearts of American men bled for the wrongs inflicted on their country, the hearts of American women bled none the less freely, and whilst the men led on the van of war, the women followed, dispensing sweet words of consolation to the sick, and like ministering angels, bound up the gaping wounds of the patriots, and the dying eye closed the more calmly because of the sweet words of consolation and the fervent prayer, whispered by those fair women who knelt in sorrow at the couch of death. And thank heaven, the American people, displaying their characteristic philanthropy, entered into this national field of humanity, and joined in the brilliant circle of mercy, which extends itself throughout the length and breadth of the loyal States.

Such facts as these prove that we are ever ready to soar beyond the gilded limits of mammon, and mount into the atmosphere of universal charity, when the voice of afflicted humanity appeals to our gentler natures. And in what more appropriate manner can we at home demonstrate our emotions than by supplying to those in the army the comforts they left behind. American liberality has touched a chord whose tones shall vibrate in eternity. And when the cannon's roar shall be hushed, when bleeding wounds shall be healed, when the mournful cry of bereaved ones shall be abated, when brother shall again clasp brother, when the starry emblem shall be unbroken in its graceful wave, from the cold and icy lakes of the North to the warm and sunny cotton fields of the south, from the manufacturing shores of the Atlantic to the golden slopes of the Pacific; when liberty shall again be established in its golden pedestal never more to be shaken; when the mournful past shall be lifted from our nation; when peace, honorable peace, shall again be echoed and re-echoed throughout the United States, then we can contemplate with pride the dimensions of the noble Sanitary Commission.

ORIGIN OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The United States Sanitary Commission was organized in June, 1861, under the Presidency of Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, and its original aim was to inquire into the Sanitary condition of our soldiers in the camp, the field and the hospital. In the pursuit of their duty the officers of the Commission, finding that Government was unable to furnish many of those delicacies so necessary to the care and comfort of the sick and wounded soldier, enlarged the sphere of their usefulness by supplying many articles for the benefit of the sufferers, in which the Commission has been unsparingly aided by the loyal people of the patriotic North. The Commission has agents, surgeons and officers with all the armies of the Union, and has established hospitals at various points during all the active campaigns. The ladies of the Association work continually, day after day, in providing for shipment to the various depots of the Commission all necessary and comfortable articles for the soldier. It has branch agencies in almost every city, town and village of the North, and the extent of its benefactions cannot be measured by words.

HISTORY OF THE SANITARY FAIRS.

The credit of originating Sanitary Fairs belongs exclusively to the patriotic and energetic people of Chicago, who held an exhibition for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission of that city some eight months since, and which netted the handsome sum of $80,000. Next in turn Boston held a similar Fair, and almost doubled the receipts of Chicago, the amount realized being nearly $140,000. Cincinnati next followed the lists, with the Great Western Sanitary Fair, and beat Boston over $100,000, the sum realized being $245,000. Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo and Cleveland, each opened Fairs for the benefit of the the Commission on the 22d of February last, which were highly successful. The receipts of the Albany exhibition is set down at $32,000; Brooklyn's reached $400,000, Buffalo, $50,000, and Cleveland $80,000. Next in order was the great Metropolitan Fair, New York, which opened on the 28th of March and the receipts from which, at last accounts, had reached $1,200,000. All the articles sent to the Fair had not yet been sold. Baltimore held a Fair, in the Maryland Institute, on the 19th of April, the anniversary of the day of the mobbing of the Massachusetts troops, while passing through that city to the defense of the Capital. The receipts of the Fair are in the neighborhood of $28,000, and goods yet remain to be sold which will augment the amount. The Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair opened at St. Louis on the 17th of May, and thus far the receipts amount to about $400,000, with a prospect of a still larger sum being realized from the sale of articles. The National Sanitary Fair was held in Washington City in the latter part of April, and realized about $50,000. The Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair opened yesterday, June 1st, and the receipts up to last night were $124,611,93 with a very fair prospect of realizing before its close upwards of a quarter of a million. Other Fairs in different parts of the country are in course of preparation, the principal one of which is that to be held in the city of Philadelphia, commencing June 14th.

HISTORY OF THE PITTSBURGH FAIR.

At a meeting of a few of the members of the Pittsburgh Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, held on Saturday, March 5, it was moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of holding a grand Sanitary Fair in this city. The committee was appointed, and, at a meeting held on the Monday evening following, they reported favorably, and, furthermore, it was the individual opinion of the members of the committee, that it would prove, comparatively speaking, a success second to none yet held in the country. Committees were then appointed to choose a site for the Fair buildings, and to procure material for and superintend the erection of the same. A committee of energetic gentlemen were sent to Cleveland, where a similar exhibition had just closed, and negotiations were entered into for the purchase of the Cleveland buildings. The committee were successful in their mission, and in the latter part of March the erection of the buildings was commenced on the Public Squares of Allegheny City, no other ground suitable for their accommodation being found available.

THE FAIR BUILDINGS.

The buildings erected for the use of the Fair are six in number, and are known as Floral Hall, Ladies' Bazaar, Dining Hall, Mechanics' Hall, Monitor Hall, and Stock Department. Beside these, the City Councils of Allegheny have generously donated the use of their fine Council Chambers for the Art Gallery and "Old Curiosity Shop."

Notwithstanding the spaciousness of the several buildings they are none too large for their respective uses. In fact, Floral Hall and the Ladies' Bazaar are not large enough to accommodate the masses by which they are thronged. All the available space of the latter hall has been appropriated to the numerous booths, and the Committee, we are given to understand, could not furnish all the room that was inquired for. This fact will give our readers some idea of the immensity of the attractions presented in this department.

THE DECORATIONS.

The decoration of the various buildings was committed to the hands of a number of gentlemen of exceeding good taste, to whose designs of arching, festooning and other matters of decoration the beauty of the various buildings is mainly due. The ladies contributed largely in the decorations of the booths, and to their unceasing labor and elegant taste the attractiveness of these marts are principally to be attributed. The unusual size of the buildings and the necessarily unfinished state of their interiors, caused an amount of labor and preparation of material on the part of the decorating committee, which to most people it would appear almost incredible to perform in the time allotted. The committee, weeks ago, made up their estimates of material that would be required, and, we are told by several of them that when summing up the results of their estimates they almost quailed at the undertaking.

Partly through the suggestions of the Committee, and partly that of Mr. Elliott, of Cleveland, was secured to take charge of the Floral Hall, how well he has done his work, the people will judge. There can be but one opinion, and that is that he he has succeeded in getting up the finest exhibition of its kind ever held in this country.

One of the main features of ornamentation of rough buildings is evergreen wreathing. Probably thirty thousand feet, of various sizes, have been used in the decoration of the buildings. Much of this was made in the country, the ladies of Allegheny, Brownsville, Buena Vista, Freeport, Rochester, New Brighton, Johnstown, Kittanning, New Castle, Moon township, Findley township, Union township, and other places, contributing. This made up but a mite of the quantities needed, and for nearly two weeks before the opening of the Fair hundreds of ladies were engaged in Audience Hall preparing wreathing. The amount of evergreens used for all purposes in the buildings will probably exceed one hundred car loads.

The many hundred yards of cotton and woolen fabrics used in the different buildings and the rooms in the City Hall, for general decoration, were all selected and put up with a view to their retaining their *full* value after the Fair closes, for the purposes of the Sanitary Commission, and where short or split pieces of cloth are used by parties having booths, the material is provided out of their private funds. Thus, nothing is lost.

All the large flags in use have been loaned or contributed by citizens of the two cities and surrounding country. Of the many smaller flags, those not loaned or contributed were purchased and will be worth their full value at any time.

The little girls of the school attached to St. Philomena Catholic Church, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, made with their own hands and contributed most of the beautiful artificial flowers (or paper) used in various ways throughout the buildings.

Most of the evergreens are from the Allegheny mountains, the Pennsylvania Railroad delivering them free of charge. Generally the evergreens were cut, hauled and loaded by the patriotic citizens at different stations on the Pennsylvania road, and, as noticed before, at Wilmore station the ladies turned out and loaded the cars themselves.

Floral Hall.

The crowning feature of the Fair is Floral Hall. Whether it is regarded as a beautiful creation of artificial scenery, or viewed as an assemblage or grouping together of several pictures so as to unite in harmony and symmetry a grand result, certain it is the accomplished artist has produced a work of surpassing loveliness. When you enter this temple of design and flowers, the eye is charmed, and the taste is pleased with the rare combination of rock, rough and tangled tufts of vegetation, old stumps of trees re-animated with living creepers, rustic arbors, flowers, fountains, cascades, dropping water, gurgling streams, evergreens, statuary, bowers, &c. What strikes the beholder, first, as he comprehends the picture, is the singular unity and congruity of parts observable in the entire arrangement. The grand design of the artist's creation or picture is to illustrate the progress of man in civilization as evidenced by his architectural and topographical surroundings. The canopy, from which light is thrown upon the forest of different sections of the globe, is composed of the national emblem—our starry banner—entwined in red, white and blue cloth—with arches of evergreen connecting with the other portions of the scene and surmounting the whole. Standing in the hall are a series of booths, or entirely different architecture, from the rude structure framed out of the native forest tree, to the more advanced gothic style. Both sides are two vistas or canopied walks, in the form of segments, so shaded as to produce the beautiful twilight of a great extent of distance. The arches are richly festooned with evergreen. Along side of these vistas, and on each side, are segments with ascending steps on which are placed flowers, plants, &c. At the northern end of one of these segments, is a very large Sago Palm, which produces a fine effect. At the southern end is the garden of Eden, which is the crowning beauty of the hall. The Bower of Rest and the Cascade, in the central piece there has been great care observed to carry out the harmony of the scene, creation. It presents six zones of the globe. The first is a striking scene upon the Rhine. Standing in front, the manor's Castle is observed at the top of the castellated mountain slope—roads in gentle curves passing through the grounds of the peasantry beneath; white cottages, water-mills, sheep-grazing in the distance, lots of water and gurgling streams, combine to form a view of quiet beauty and attraction. At the base of the mountain is a glassy lake whose margin is fringed with aquatic plants and flowers. In the immediate vicinity is situated that the tenements, &c., of his peasantry are in the back ground, so that looking over the slope his eye rests upon the cool and refreshing water scene below. From this point there is a fine view of the cave, which presents the illusive appearance of being an extended cavern or subterranean passage underlying the whole mountain. The music of the trickling water falls pleasantly on the ear, and the lights, seen in the distance, lends enchantment to the view. The second section of the central figure is a faithful representation of a white pine forest, the profile of the ground or side of the hill being in strict congruity with the trees and vegetation. The third section is a scene in Norway. A belt of dark green native forest trees, with occasional patches of grass, where the deer browse, gives variety and relief to the scenery. The fourth section is an elaborately cultivated French garden. A parterre, with flowers, sections of turf, statuary, vases, all the noble productions of every clime, fountains, the whole crowned with a splendid specimen of the Agave Americana. This is a fair illustration of what landscape gardeners would term an irregular taste, but producing by great profusion and variety a charming and fascinating effect. The fifth is an exhibition of an iron and coal mountain. Rough sand stone formation, slate, coal and iron ore, with laurel and hemlock, are its particular features. The design in this panoramic instance is forcibly carried out. The last section is intended to convey a topographical appearance of hemlock region. Broken rails, tumbling debris and decaying matter, fully and fairly continues the harmony of the natural proportions. Completing the central picture there is a rustic summer house, built from the wood of the native forest, which is reached by winding steps, formed out of the projecting rocks. In the top of this summer house is a bird's nest, on a dead branch or limb, with the hawk brooding on her nest, while on still another limb is a hawk with its prey in its talons. This is a very perfect creation, and gives a finish to the entire picture.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

At the northern end of the hall stands the Garden of Eden. This is a combination of flowers, evergreens, jets of water, shells, patches of green turf, birds, and the peaceable animals, of rare attraction. It is the work of John Vandegrift, Esq., and is creditable to his taste and creative powers. The visitor to the hall will love to linger and behold this scene of innocence, peace, love and joy. The artist has placed Mr. and Mrs. Eve, Adam and Eve, with the Serpent coiling and entwined around the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil. The effect is a happy one, and is a decided feature of Floral Hall.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO FLORAL HALL.

J. McKain—A list of plants, 1 lemon tree, and cut flowers for bouquets during the fair.

W. C. McClung—2 antlopes, male and female, with pedestals for same; 10 small flower vases.

W. J. Murdoch—1 cent aloe.

Geo. B. Kimberlain—1 stuffed buffalo head.

Wm. M. Darlington—A lot of valuable plants.

E. Pattinson—Everlasting bouquet and Immortal basket.

Thos. S. Clark—118 plants in crock.

Loaned by Mr. Neeb—Several tuliginoes.

Loaned by W. P. Weyman—2 vases terra cotta, 1 statuette with shell.

Loaned by Bissell & Co.—2 large iron fountain vases.

A. Bennett & Bro.—136 plants, different varieties.

Bennett & Bro.—A variety of plants, hanging baskets, &c.

Economites—Six dozen tin plates (loaned). 1 basket flowers, and bouquets during the Fair.

Wylie Bros. Arlington Cottage, Pearl-bird.

Master Arthurs—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Loaned by W. T. Bown—1 owl stuffed, 1 English pheasant, 3 red wing starling, 1 quail, 1 green heron.

Mrs. Robert Arthurs—6 fancy moss pictures, 3 pictures pressed flowers, 10 feather pictures, 1 vase wax flowers, 3 do, with mirrors, 1 phantom bouquets.

Mrs. Dr. B. Arthurs—3 Dachaicimania vases.

Mrs. W. C. Murphy—2 pairs fancy cone work.

Miss Jane Weaver—5 Vases wax flowers.

Mrs. H. A. Weaver—3 Dechalcimania vases.

Mrs. E. Wilton—1 artificial basket, cottage, log cabin, 2 cone frames, 2 moss baskets.

J. L. Keating—1 castle loaf.

Miss Lizzie Parker—2 cone baskets.

Miss Haslin—2 vases

Miss Magill—30 emory cushions.

Miss Wyeth—2 wax bouquets.

Miss Price—1 pair tables, 1 pair glasses.

First Presbyterian Church—2 bead hanging bouquets.

Miss Mary Forsythe—Artificial basket.

O. McClintock & Co.—Oil cloth.

Loaned by Isaac Jones—A large lot of valuable and attractive plants.

John Vandegrift—1 log cabin, with a lady and gentleman sitting on chairs—a design of olden time.

D. Dunseath—A mouse house, loaned.

Mr. Milligan—6 small baskets of flowers, 1 bouquet.

Mrs. Schoonmaker and Liggett—4 rustic baskets.

Mr. Liggett—1 statue and cactus, loaned.

Miss Knox—25 varieties of choice and valuable plants, loaned.

Mrs. Clous—3 images, loaned.

C. Hoeveler—1 stuffed bird.

Miss Bell Ewer—2 canary birds, loaned.

Mrs. Wm. Bagaley—5 rustic baskets.

Mrs. Sarah French—2 cane chairs and 1 basket.

Mr. Miersch—A box of confectionery.

THE CREATORS OF FLORAL HALL.

The original conception of Floral Hall, as a feature of the Fair, is due to the Pittsburgh Horticultural Society. Some months ago that society met and discussed the matter, and Messrs. Geo. Darlington, Jr., G. G. Negley, George Finley, Moses Chess, F. M. Gordon, and D. Bacon, as a Floral Committee, to whom the whole matter was entrusted. These gentlemen have evidently been working with an energy and industry worthy of the cause, and in keeping with their well-established reputation. They have labored unwearingly, day and night, for days, and the result of beauty, which is a credit alike to their taste, liberality, and public spirit. The results of their labor will long remain to gladden the hearts and charm the eyes of the fair brave and noble who have gone forth to battle for the Union and liberal institutions.

P. R. Elliott, Esq., of Cleveland, was employed by the committee as chief designer and superintendent. Mr. Elliott is not unknown to the public as a disciple of the lamented Downing, and like that distinguished author, he has an exquisite love of the beautiful, as well as creative genius to fashion flowers, rock, and earth into forms of rare beauty. The decorations and design of Floral Hall are additional evidences of his creative power in artificial rural scenery. There were many other gentlemen who have contributed their labor and employed their time unsparingly, but Mr. Elliott has and furnished the design and did the work on the Scene on the Rhine; while J. W. Elliott, florist, Cleveland, has done the floral work to the credit of the beautiful French Garden. R. Cumming was very efficient in building rock work, and employed his cultivated taste and good judgment in arranging wherever his services were needed. L. R. Lindsay, Esq., of Allegheny, fashioned a novel booth of rare construction, and his services are recognized by the Floral Committee. Robert Bonner, Esq., and George Hutchinson were assiduous in their attendance and rendered efficient help. Capt. H. A. Tyler, another of the Cleveland industrials, and rendered valuable assistance. What shall we say of the hundreds of fairy fingers which were day after day twining wreaths and fashioning decorations, which we cannot, we could not even learn? All honor to them! The satisfaction of having assisted in a good work will be the brightest and greenest spot in their memory.

The Ladies' Bazaar.

This building is situated on the corner of Ohio and Federal streets, and forms the principal attraction of the Fair. At the main entrance, outside, is situated the ticket office. To the right, on the inside of the building, is the office of the President and Secretary of the Executive Committee. Commencing on the right, are the booths of the several societies and individual friends of the Commission. On the main floor, and appropriately arranged are the larger and more tasteful booths for buildings. These are all gotten up in a chaste and beautiful manner, and deserve more than a passing notice.

The first booth, on the left of the entrance, is set apart for the contributions from Chicago, and is in charge of Mrs. Howe. Here will be exposed a variety of articles, ornaments, and useful, the gift of the ladies of the Garden City. The goods are valued at $850.

The East Liberty booth is large, oblong structure, in the form of a parquet, on which is exposed for sale a number of toys and fancy articles. The "Old Woman that Lived in the Shoe" will attract the curiosity of juveniles. East Liberty still keeps up its really creditable, is in charge of Mrs. Saunders, who represents the United Church societies of that flourishing and attractive village.

In front of the East Liberty booth, and adjoining the Chicago booth, is the miniature skating Pond, admission ten cents. The Pond is also the contribution of East Liberty.

The Post-Office is of an octagonal form, and is appropriately fitted up with letter boxes. It is beautifully decorated with red, white and blue. Here letters may be mailed from the Army, and all parts of the country. It is in charge of a postmistress, well qualified for the position, judging from the manner in which she attends to the wants of the patrons of the establishment.

Proceeding along the south side of the building, the visitor reaches a handsome booth in charge of Mrs. W. W. Patrick, Mrs. A. Mellwaine and Mrs. Warner. It is circular in form, handsomely and appropriately decorated. Beautiful bead baskets are suspended from its canopy.

The most attractive-looking building that next meets the eye is the Chinese Pagoda, which is appropriately decorated with red, and yellow trimming. The ladies in charge of this beautiful feature will be clothed in Chinese costume, which will add to its uniqueness. The articles on sale will embrace every variety of useful and beautiful goods.

Near the Pagoda, and in the center of the bazaar, is erected a beautiful fountain, furnished by Dr. Hussey. The fountain is beautifully decorated, and is surrounded with flowers from the members of the Agricultural Society. The fountain was erected by L. R. Lindsay, and is highly creditable to his taste and ingenuity. The canopy of evergreens and decorations of the fountain were designed by Joshua Robinson, Esq., and his son Charles. It is very tastefully arranged.

To the right of the fountain is the beautiful American booth, presided over by Mrs. John Harper and Mrs. Cust. It is handsomely and appropriately decorated with flags. An immense canopy, formed of flags and evergreens, is suspended over the booth. It is one of the largest in extent in the Bazaar, and is amply stocked with all that is useful and ornamental.

The next grand attraction is Mrs. A. S. Bell's children's play-house. It is of cottage style of architecture, and is complete in every respect. The parlor is supplied with furniture, chandeliers, &c., and the sleeping apartments are amply furnished with settees and delightful beds. It has a beautiful miniature garden attached, in which flowers and shrubbery have been planted. In the garden is a miniature well and fountain. Around the garden is a wire fence. The whole arrangement of the play-house and garden is complete, and Mrs. Bell, who superintended the building, has shown the kindest regards of the children for this handsome and pleasing attraction.

The adjoining play-house is a handsomely fitted up and commodious ice-cream saloon, which will no doubt be largely patronized during the continuance of the Fair. A large and handsome decorated sewing-machine room is located immediately in the front of the playhouse, where the contributions of sewing machines are for sale. Adjoining this depot is the dashing Confectionery.

The Union Booth is the next grand feature, and will be in charge of Mrs. Brunot and Mrs. Murray. The booth is handsomely decorated, and contains the contributions from the several Episcopal Church, which embrace a variety of elegant articles.

As you enter the main door, near the East Liberty booth on the right, is the booth of the ladies of St. Paul's Cathedral. The booth is handsomely festooned and canopied with red, white and blue tasteful. The contents of this booth are of the most costly and varied description.

Commencing on the right, booths Nos. 1 and 2 are occupied by the Ladies' Society of New Brighton, and are presided over by Mrs. Coales, Mrs. Townsend and Mrs. Hoops, managers on behalf of the Society. The ladies have for sale a variety of useful and fancy articles.

Booth No. 3 is occupied by the ladies of Dr. Douglas' church, Pittsburgh, and is presided over by Mrs. Dr. Douglas. The articles on exhibition and for sale here are children's wear and fancy goods.

Booth No. 4 is under the direction of Mrs. Rahm and Mrs. Richardson, who have for sale a variety of useful and ornamental articles.

Booths Nos. 5 and 6 are presided over by Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Richarrson, who have for sale ready made clothing and varied goods. Four young ladies, representing the seasons, are in attendance. At the top of the two columns at each end of the front of the booth are cornucopias, from one of which flowers drop and from the other fruits.

Booth No. 7 is in the occupancy of the ladies of Beaver street M. E. Church, and is presided over by Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Gault, Mrs. Hunt, and Mrs. Gerard. They have for sale fancy articles of every description.

Booth No. 8 is occupied by the ladies of the Hebrew Congregation, and is presided over by Mrs. Rosenbaum. Here is a variety of useful and ornamental articles are for sale.

Booths No. 9 and 10 are in charge of the ladies of Dunkard, Lawrence county, and are under the management of Mrs. Tenbrook and Mrs. Lewis. They have for sale needle work, fancy articles, infants' clothes, &c.

Booths Nos. 11 and 12 in "Sewickley's offering," and is in charge of Mrs. Nevin and Mrs. Dickson. Fancy articles of every description are on exhibition and for sale.

Booths Nos. 13 and 14 are known as the "Italian Booth," and are in charge of Mrs. E. P. Swift and Mrs. Campbell. Here are exposed for sale pictures, statuettes, hanging baskets and fancy articles of all descriptions and prices.

Booths Nos. 15 and 16 are occupied by the ladies of the borough of Lawrenceville, whose articles from the Episcopal, Presbyterian Episcopal and United Presbyterian Churches of that borough. Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Riddell have charge of the booth, and have an elegant assortment of fancy articles.

Booth No. 17 is in charge of the ladies of the Fifth street Methodist Protestant Church, and is presided over by Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Mellhim. Refreshing and fancy articles are for sale at this booth.

Booth No. 18 is in charge of Mrs. McCandless and Mrs. Gill, who have an elegant assortment of fancy articles.

Booth No. 19 is filled with useful and ornamental articles by the ladies of South Common Methodist Episcopal church, and is under the management of Mrs. McGill and Mrs. Riddle.

Booth No. 20 is handsomely decorated, and bears the motto "Pro Patria Semper."

Under the direction of Miss Yeager, where are for sale an assortment of fancy articles and variety goods.

Booth No. 21 is under the management of Mrs. Murphy, where will be found for sale a large collection of handsome photographs.

Booths Nos. 23 and 24 are in charge of a committee of Dr. Mayer's congregation, of Messrs. W. H. Sellers, A. J. Rankin, C. H. Super, N. M'Clarran, L. H. Harris, H. D. Scully, Geo. A. Kelly and G. W. Weyman. The booths are handsomely fitted up and tastefully arranged. A large variety of pomades and perfumery is among the articles, including a large variety of patent medicines, drugs and toilet articles generally. In the case of perfumery, there is a photograph of President Lincoln, framed in a piece of wood taken from the dwelling in which the President first opened the letter. The affair is very neatly gotten up, and will bring a handsome sum. It is to be sold to the highest and best bidder.

Booth No. 25 is the house furnishing goods department, where all useful and ornamental articles, excluding iron ware, may be had. This booth is in charge of Messrs. Jas. S. Scott, Richards, Geo. W. Hubley, H. H. Demmler, Joseph Torrens and W. W. Bradsha w.

Booth No. 26 is a Scotch cottage, thatched with straw, and framed of rough logs. It is appropriately decorated, and is in charge of Mrs. Cooper. The contents of the booth embrace many beautiful and useful articles.

Booths Nos. 27 and 28 are in charge of the ladies of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, and is presided over by Mrs. Rouse and Mrs. Childs. Fancy goods in great variety are the attraction at this booth.

Booths Nos. 28 and 29 are presided over by Mrs. Fenderich, Miss Wagner and Miss Demmler. Here our patriotic German fellow citizens will find much to attract attention. Above the booth is the motto "Unseren Braven Kriegern."

Booths No. 30 and 31 are presided over by Mrs. Levi Wade, Mrs. Alex. McClintock and Mrs. Washington. These booths are fitted up in a corresponding handsomely style with all those in the Bazaar. The ladies have for sale a large variety of fancy articles, as well as a large and beautifully framed mirror.

Booths Nos. 32 and 33 are under the management of the ladies of Trinity M. E. Church, and contains much that is both useful and beautiful.

Booth No. 34 is in charge of a committee of jewelers, Messrs. James McFadden, John M. Ambert and Mr. Berg. They make a rich and costly display of silverware, jewelry, and fancy goods. The booth is very handsomely papered and elegantly and tastefully arranged throughout. In the rear of the booth is the motto, "Our country."

Booth No. 35 is in charge of the Second Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, and the display of fancy and useful articles is unsurpassed. Booth No. 36 is occupied by the ladies of the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, and they make a really handsome display of fancy articles.

Booth No. 37 is that occupied by the ladies of the Christian Diciples' Congregation, and is presided over by Mrs. Church, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Gray.

Booth No. 38 is in charge of a Committee of ladies from Liberty street M. E. Church, where may be found an elegant display of handsome and useful articles.

Monitor Hall.

This department will probably form the most novel and attractive feature of the Fair, as the people can, from a visit to it, obtain a better idea of the "art of war" than in any other way. The Hall occupies the space between Floral Hall and the Auditorium, on Ohio street, and is enclosed and roofed on the four sides, the centre being uncovered. The centre of attraction is the miniature oval lake, and is the first object approached by visitors, and occupies that portion of the hall not under cover. It is sixty-five feet in length by forty-two feet in width. In the centre is an island forty-five feet long and twelve feet wide, leaving ten feet of water surrounding it.

The lake bears several specimens of naval architecture, the most interesting of which is the model Monitor. The hull is made of copper; it is nine feet ten inches in length, twenty inches in width, and eight inches in depth, and has a revolving turret two feet six inches in diameter, mounting two model eleven-inch guns. The craft is propelled by steam, being provided with a screw propeller, driven by machinery and a quarter inches in diameter and two inches stroke, built by McElroy & Co. An oval boiler, twenty-four inches long, with tubular valve, safety valve, dome, and spirit-lamps, furnishes the steam by which the monitor is propelled. The craft is the one-twenty-fourth size of the Monitor now guarding the entrance of the south end of the Monongahela bridge, and in every respect, except size, like her.

Next, and in natural contradistinction to the monitor, is the rebel iron-clad ram Merrimac, which requires no particular description. In addition to these are also to be seen two mortar schooners, two transport sloops, one Mississippi mortar boat, and two twenty-gun full rigged ships—the latter of which have been donated by Benj. Trimble and John O'Connor. Near the farthest end of the island stands a very neat and tasteful Lighthouse.

In the centre of the island has been constructed a square fort, surrounded by a deep moat, on which are mounted twenty-four 32-pounder, one-tenth size, and four ten-inch mortars, one-tenth size. The gun is supported on a "center pintle," and moves easily in every direction. At the end of the island nearest the entrance is a very neat and formidable earthwork "water battery," mounting three fifteen-inch guns, one-tenth size (one navy and two army), and four ten-inch mortars, one-tenth size. These guns not requiring the same facility of movement as the gun in the fort, are mounted on models of the army iron casemate "broad side" carriage. At the other end of the island are parked one eight-inch howitzer and one four and a half inch rifled gun, both one-fourth size, mounted on "siege" carriages. The armament is complete. Two ball playing fountains, one at each end, form the ornamental features of the island.

To the rear of the lake is an enclosure containing many attractions, the chief of which are the patterns of the great twenty inch and eight inch Columbiads, side by side, illustrating the great advancement made in the manufacture of cannon in the last few years. Twenty years ago the eight inch gun was considered a most remarkable achievement—the heaviest gun in service would come. Now the seventy inch gun has been successfully cast, and no one is at all surprised that a thirty inch gun is contemplated. In this enclosure is an elegant display of all kinds of ammunition, consisting of musket, rifle, shot, canister, spherical case, from the smallest calibre to the one thousand pound solid shot of the twenty-inch gun.

Near the enclosure is a magnificently finished rifled 12-pounder bronze gun, mounted on her carriage complete, donated by C. Algier & Co., of the South Boston Manufacturing Company a ten-inch mortar, an eight-inch howitzer, and a long model four and a half inch rifled Columbiad.

Singer, Nimick & Co., have contributed to the attraction of this Department two two-inch steel rifled guns, and a four-inch breech loading rifled gun, Mann's patent, which has already been fired several hundred times without any perceptible damage. There are also small models of Mann's gun, of the same pattern used by this firm to Company A, 102d regiment, in 1862.

Six monitor engines, the same in every respect as that by which the model monitor is propelled, are on exhibition and will be for sale after to-day.

Several other guns have been promised, but had not arrived when we left the Hall, last evening. The display, however, is highly commendable, and has been effected through the untiring energy of the committee in charge.

Of a miscellaneous character is the beautiful hose carriage of the "Allegheny," a magnificent piece of mechanism; the row boat "Bill Jackson" a Conover & Bagley sewing Machine, donated by Mr. Chatoney, the agent, to that department, and which is for sale, and the identical umbrella carried by Napoleon Bagman, a messenger of Wellington, through the battle of Waterloo, and which will be exhibited upon the payment of a small fee.

At the rear end of the Hall, a shooting gallery has been provided, where visitors may "pot" game where those disposed can "take a shot," for the small sum of five cents. Visitors can also develop their muscle in lifting the heavy solid shots at ten cents per "go." We were informed yesterday evening when the first ten cents were received from a good natured fellow, whose name we did not learn, who failed in lifting a three hundred pound shot from the solid shot. When he was informed that he was the first patron, he immediately handed out a dollar to Mr. Rahm as a donation, and went his way, with a light heart, we warrant. Other attractions are promised for this Department during the continuance of the Fair, which we will promptly notice.

The management has been under the charge of Messrs. Joseph Kaye, Wm. Metcalf, Wm. Smith, Joseph Spench, John Mc. McElroy and Robert Fulton, who certainly have reason to be proud of the success which has crowned their efforts. They gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the teachers of the Fifth Ward schools. During the Fair one or more of the Committee will constantly be in attendance to give visitors all the information they desire in regard to the subject of this Department.

The Art Gallery.

Owing to the indefatigable exertions of the Committee, the Art Gallery will be a decided success. The Halls being unfinished, it required great labor and no little exercise of ingenuity to hide the rough, unplastered walls, but that has been accomplished creditably, and the pictures are now being hung upon a background that relieves the eye. Notwithstanding some have withwheld their Works of Art from the Exhibition, enough have been sent by others to make it the finest collection ever gathered here, and one that our community may be proud of. We had no idea that so many splendid paintings were owned about Pittsburg. It speaks highly for the cultivation of esthetic taste here—that so many gems of Art have been obtained by our citizens. We will mention only a few of the distinguished artists works represented: Achenback, Verboeckhoven, Hoff, Ferdinand de Brackerleer, Herzog, Gunl [illegible], Sheyden, E. Stamiel, Joseph Co[illegible], Bukler, Julius Schulz, [illegible] Gerard, De Haas, Vicot, Hugues, Veyrassat, Gustav Lange, Escuke, Ch. Lieckert, Corlez, Gifford, Benedict Masson, Webb, Seigert, De Hass, Louis Toussaint, Paul Weber, Carl Hubner, James Agnew, a well-known physician, and one of high standing in this city, who died here some years since. Mrs. Agnew is the daughter of Governor Howell, of New Jersey, and sister to the late Hon. Secretive Chair of that State in 1800, and is the mother of that good and loyal man, that able and incorruptible Judge, the Hon. Daniel Agnew, of this county, Pennsylvania.

The first article presented is a piece of the coffin of Washington. Attached to it, in the hand writing of the venerable lady whose recollections are so highly appreciated when, as a little girl, she strewed flowers in the pathway of the great and good Washington as he passed under the triumphal arch erected at Trenton New Jersey, when on his way to New York to be inducted first President of the United States, is the following: "a fragment of the first coffin in which the body of George Washington, the Father of his Country, was deposited immediately after his death." "Stranger touch it gently."

The next is a badge of the order of the Cincinnati, which is of gold, to which is attached the emblem of Death and Sorrow. It was worn by her father, Gen. Howell, on the 11th of January 1800, for the last time, on the occasion of the celebration of the funeral of the death of General Washington, which was observed in Trenton, N. J., on which occasion there was a large procession, the Governor, Mayor of the City, Clergy, and an immense body of citizens taking part therein. Attached to the badge is the following: "The within badge represents the Cincinnati Society,

Letter from Howard, the Proclamation Forger.

The following amusing letter appears in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, purporting to have been written by Howard, "of the *Times*," the author of the bogus Presidential proclamation, from Fort Lafayette. The letter is in excellent imitation of the style in which the great "Dead Beat," his fanciful *nom de guerre*, was wont to tickle the literary palates of the readers of the *Eagle*.

CELL 5,31, SECOND TIER. }
FORT LAFAYETTE, May 94. }

DEAR EAGLE: In the language of the "magnificent" Vestvali, "I am here."

I think I shall stay here, at least until I get out.

Perhaps you are surprised at my sudden departure. So was I.

But I received a pressing invitation from General Dix to come down here, which I didn't feel at liberty to decline, so I didn't.

Bob Murray brought the invitations. Bob Murray is United States Marshal, and he marshaled me the way I should go; so I thought it best to go it.

Bob is a nice man; he has a very taking way with him; but I wouldn't recommend you to cultivate his acquaintance.

You may have heard of Fort Lafayette: it is a great resort of friends of the Administration—over the left,

THE LOCATION

Of Fort Lafayette is in the water between the Atlantic ocean and West Point.

It is a good site for a marine residence; but I haven't seen any marines here. It is inaccessible on all sides, except the inside. Its inaccessibility is what I most object to.

THE WAY YOU GET IN

is curious, and may interest your readers who haven't been there. You can't get in by railroad, or steamboat, or carriage. Your admission is effected in a highly military manner, invented, I believe, by [illegible] the other man.

You go to Fort Hamilton.

Which is just over the way.

A 12½ pound shell with the inside out, is provided for the purpose. You get in the shell. It is then put in a 2-40 inch mortar and rammed down on a barrel of powder. The mortar is touched off and up you go. You keep going up about fifty miles. You then come down and land right in the middle of Fort Lafayette.

The artillery artist has attained great precision in the range, and you light exactly in the centre of a hollow square of military people drawn up to receive you.

THE SENSATION

as the shell goes up is peculiar.

When you have reached an altitude of forty-nine miles, eight furlongs, the view is magnificent.

You have a bird's eye view of Bath, Coney Island, and New Jersey.

I made a sketch of it.

I'll send it to you.

Perhaps you think this a strange way of getting into the fort, but it isn't a circumstance to

THE WAY OF GETTING OUT,

which I haven't discovered yet. When I do I'll let you know.

The people who keep the fort are of the military persuasion, it is their *forte*. They mostly wear guns or swords, and do everything in a military way, which is not a civil way, though they have been very civil to me.

The fort is a substantial building, there is no apprehension of burglars. Sensible people would rather break out than break into it.

As a hotel it is not equal to the Manson House, though the terms are more reasonable. They don't charge any board. The only charge military people are given is to charge bayonets

The bill of fare is wholesome, but lacks variety. There is

TOO MUCH PORK.

The bill of fare, however, is varied—

We have pork and crackers for breakfast.

Crackers and pork for dinner, and

Pork with crackers for tea.

I think we shall have a change next week, as the commandant has sent an order to New York for a barrel of pork.

When you write to me, inclose a bunch of radishes in the letter.

THE SOCIETY

of the Fort is select. They are mostly of Southern complexion, who have been recommended here for the benefit of their health. They don't generally see it.

There is no female society here.

Nor no Union Leagues.

Nor no Philharmonic concerts.

Otherwise, it's pleasant.

The view is enchanting! Lovely waterscapes spread before the vision on every side. As I said before, the situation is marine—ultra marine, and give me the blues as I gaze upon it.

There is no postoffice in the fort and correspondence is limited. Perhaps you'd like to know how I sent this letter. A pigeon flew into the fort to-day and I attached the letter to his tail. If you get it, it will tell the tale of its delivery.

The pigeon is a carrier-pigeon, and you may get him a situation as a letter-carrier under Postmaster Lincoln.

Somebody may inquire

WHY I CAME HERE.

I'll tell you confidently.

The Government is making extensions to its mansion at Fort Hamilton; likewise at Fort Richmond, on Staten Island. They wanted a reliable person to look after the architects, to see that they didn't pocket the bricks. Fort Lafayette is half way between, and is so situated that you can see both forts at once, and is just the place to see what is going on.

A meeting of the Cabinet was called at the White House. Secretary Stanton introduced the subject.

The President said it reminded him of a story he once heard in Illinois. A man who lived in Sangamon county, in conversation with a medical student, said he didn't believe in vaccination. Says he, "It don't do a chiid a bit of good. I had a child vaccinated once, and in three days after it fell out of a window and broke its neck."

The Cabinet saw the point at once, and laughed so loud that it woke up Secretary Welles.

Secretary Seward rang his little bell, and sent for General Dix.

"General," said William H., "how is Fort Lafayett?"

"Our flag is there," said the General, with military promptness.

"Is there a reliable man to be found in the Department of the East," said William H.

"If there isn't," thundered the General, "I'll shoot him on the spot."

"Who is he?" asked the Secretary.

"His name is Dead Beat," says the General.

"Send him to Fort Lafayette."

So I came.

I am still here.

Yours, in retirement,

DEAD BEAT.

Scientific and Other Paragraphs.

It may not be generally known that anything will cook just as soon in water boiling as slowly as possible as it will in water boiling with the greatest fury. Water under the pressure of the atmosphere and at the level of the sea boils at 212° Fah., and as long as it is open to the air, no fire, however fierce, will heat it a single degree above this temperature. If the vessel be closed with an air-tight cover so as to increase the pressure on the surface of the liquid, it may be heated to any degree whatever. As the pressure increases with the temperature, the strength of the boiler must be increased in proportion. If the vessel be raised above the surface of the earth, the water will boil at a lower temperature than 212° Fah., as the pressure of the atmosphere is decreased by raising the vessel.

Duke de Luynes has been at Jerusalem, and is at the present time exploring the Dead Sea on board a small steamer, called the "Segar," 30 feet in length. He had this built on purpose at Toulon. It was then taken to pieces and sent to Jaffa, whence it was conveyed to the Dead Sea on the backs of camels. The Arabs in the neighborhood, struck with amazement at the sight of this tiny vessel moving along the waters in a way inexplicable to them, firmly believed that it was a Chastan (demon) which had risen from the bottom of the accursed lake of Sodom. At Beirut the duke discovered cave deposits, abounding in flint knives, fossil bones, bearing the usual marks of having passed through the hands of man.

A method of steering ships by telegraph has been recently invented. The apparatus appears extremely simple. There is in front of the wheel at which the helmsman is stationed a neat stand-plate, like a sun-dial stand, with an upright dial-plate, upon which works a hand or indicator, and this hand is made transparent at night by a lamp. The officer in command has a similar dial-plate before him, connected with the first by a wire. By an ingenious contrivance a sharp-sounding gong is struck with every signal, so that the man's attention is called to the dial-plate before him. The number of strokes directs the helmsman or the gunner what to do in a storm or a battle, when next to impossible to convey a message in any other manner; and thus many battles may be gained or lives saved.

The number of commercial steamers belonging to France is now 338, having increased from 64 in 1837. Of these 166 trade from Atlantic ports, and 172 in the Mediterranean.

France contains 12,800,000 acres of natural meadow land, 6,500,000 of artificial meadow, and 16,500,000 acres of pasture land.

A great number of precious stones have been purchased by the French Government from that of Portugal. Fifty diamond cutters are now constantly employed at the imperial factory.

Paris is to have an additional supply of pure water from the river Dhuis. The supplying reservoir is to be of the area of twenty acres.

It is confidently anticipated that at no remote period photography will be so far advanced as to be able to give to the eye the various colors of the objects it represents. The colors of the spectrum have been produced on silver plates immersed in a solution of chlorine, but the effect is transitory. Fixation is now the great object of which many eminent operators are in search.

Soap-making on a small scale may be carried on by pouring a pint of boiling water on a penny's worth of glycerine powder properly prepared. It forms a fine lather, strengthens and improves the clothes washed in it, and does not in the least injure the hands.

Collodion is applied with great success in Vienna to the cure of tumefactions, phlegmons, and erratic erysipelas. It is applied with a brush. Wonderful cures are mentioned.

The stock of sugar in the British warehouses has been increasing for the last three years, and is greater now than ever before.

A French physician recommends essence of turpentine as a specific for nervous headache and hemicrania, even when accompanied with vertigo, to which females are especially subject.

Farmers are said to attain the greatest longevity, and street scavengers live long owing to their constant occupation out of doors.

It is proposed to erect a suspension bridge over the straits of Messina to unite Sicily with the main land. The chains are to be of cast steel, and strong enough to support several railway trains.

In the heart of the city of London there is a church where to this day, in pursuance of some old bequest, on Easter Tuesday the rector preaches what is called the "Flower Sermon," which is always about flowers, and the people who come to hear it bring bouquets of flowers in their hands.

THE

Pittsburgh Commercial.

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IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE

DRUG MARKET.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE

Lumber Market.

IT GIVES THE FULLEST

Local Intelligence.

IT GIVES

THE NEWS!!

IT HAS SPECIAL DISPATCHES

From Washington---From the Army of the Potomac---From New York---From Cairo and below---From Chattanooga---From Chicago---From all Principal Points.

Just the Paper for Everybody.

Just THE PAPER for Loyal Men.

It is for the Union Unconditionally.

Its Circulation is increasing more Rapidly than any Paper ever before Published.

IT IS JUST THE PAPER

TO ADVERTISE IN!!!

IT IS EMPHATICALLY

A NEWSPAPER.

☞ The Commercial is sent to subscribers, by Mail, for $5 per Year.

☞ It is delivered to City Subscribers, by Carriers, for 25 Cents per Week.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro'Accom.n	2:30 a m	Baltimore Exp'r.	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:30 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's.	11:30 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	8:30 a m
Fast Line	7:30 p m	Thro Mail	12:20 a m
John's Accm'n	8:00 p m	John's Accm'n	10:00 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	8:30 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	3:30 p m
3d do	5:30 p m	3d do	10:30 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	11:00 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Philia. "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti "	7:30 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:30 a m, 7:50 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

All the Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:1[illegible] p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	2:30 a m
M'cKeesport	11:00 a m	1st M'cKeesport	6:50 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:30 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 a. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:10 a. m.	Mail	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	8:05 p. m.
do	1:45 p. m.	do do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny	6:20 a. m. 3:50 p. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Cleveland	1:45 p. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibuses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
While, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Oil Dealers.

Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Hartley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.....cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Banks.

First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....19 Fifth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Iron Manufacturers.

Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....48 Water st.

Hotels.

National.....McKeesport.
Union.....Philadelphia.
Girard House.....Philadelphia.
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg.
Jones House.....Harrisburg.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.

Lawyers.

H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....53 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....114 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Insurance Officers.

Citizens' Insurance Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Peoples' Insurance Co.....corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....95 Water st.

Grocers.

G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....120 and 122 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Druggists.

Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts.
R. L. Fahnestock & Co.....76 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth sts.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Shanwix streets.

Foundries.

Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Wm. G. Price.....cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Pike st.

Commission Merchants.

R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co.....85 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Rose st.
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Iron Foundry.

Smith, Park & Co.....148 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer.....230 Penn st.
Quincy A. Cozad.....278 Penn st.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

S. S. Bryan.....59 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Notions.

T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.

Artificial Limbs.

N. W. Newbert.....13 St. Clair st.
C. Heimbold.....26 Smithfield st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. B. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Soap and Candles.

B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. Pettingill.....New York.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.

Boots and Shoes.

H. Childs & Co.....183 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Merchant Tailors.

H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street.

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Wines and Liquors.

J. Selferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Machinery.

S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

News Depots.

J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.

Jewelers.

John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth st

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

Stationery.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood sts.

Nursery.

John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Redenbach & Gibson.....Ohio street, Allegheny.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Straw Goods.

C. & A. Strouses.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....94 Wood st.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st.

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Vitrol Manufactory.

James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Cornwell & Keer.....St. Clair street.

Dealer in Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

Ambrotypes.

J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son.....1133 First street.

Livery Stables.

James Dain & Son.....470 Penn street.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmonson & Co.....96 and 98 Third street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine. se9

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,

No. 91 Third street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ja1-y

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—
The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of
FRESH GROUND COFFEE,
for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.
JAMES HOWARD WORRELL.

PETER F. SMITH, BILL POSTER AND DISTRIBUTER, PITTSBURGH, PA. ☞ All communications directed to me at the office of the COMMERCIAL or GAZETTE, either by mail, telegraph, or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. my2:6m

E. S. MORROW
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
No. 114 Fifth street.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1864, which provides that all Bonds Lawfully Issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars, annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

Over Eight per Cent Interest

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $798,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $48,987,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

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$54,564,900.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa.

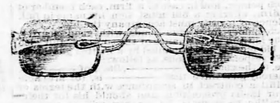
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks), will furnish further information on application, and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

my26:2w.

OPTICIANS.



TEMPORARY REMOVAL

DURING ALTERATIONS,

of

GEORGE E. SHAW,

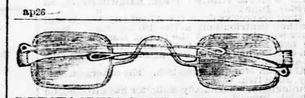
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

To Davis' Auction Room,

Two Doors Below Old Stand,

58 FIFTH STREET.

ap26



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement in the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 31 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Sills; Columns, Weights and all Plating done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
feb19

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beaded and Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. HATHAWAY.
EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c., &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fire Board Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris. Date of Diploma, 1828.
Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
The following specialties attended to:
1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.
2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.
3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap30

JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Office 168 St. John Street and G. Co.'s office, corner of Market and First streets, will receive prompt attention. se8

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in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

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AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks), will furnish further information on application, and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

my26:2w.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ BOOKS WILL BE OPENED FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the CAPITAL STOCK of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, as follows, viz:

On TUESDAY, May 24, at Randall's Hotel, on the Steubenville turnpike.

On THURSDAY, May 26, at Pierce's Hotel, on the Steubenville turnpike.

On TUESDAY, May 31, at Garrett's Hotel, on the Washington turnpike.

Parties desiring to make a sure and profitable investment should make it convenient to attend at the places mentioned on the days named.

Books of subscription are open daily at the office of WM. K. NIMICK, Treasurer, No. 95 Water street.

my17:2w THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTERS, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe4:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja23:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-tc

IRON.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS.

WAREHOUSE:

No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.
LLOYD & BLACK,
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my2:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [se23

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
AREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh22

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
POWERS & CO.,
attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 113 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.
W. P. PORT

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, June 2, 1864.

Finance and Trade.

REPORTED BY S. A. BRYAN, BROKER, 69 FOURTH ST.

	BANKS. Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
Par Val				
50 Exchange	—	69½	May 5	
50 Citizens	—	61¾	" 5	
100 Pittsburgh	—	90	" 4	
100 Allegheny	—	88½	" 5	
50 Mechanics	—	68½	" 5	
50 Union City	—	90½	" 4	
50 3d & N	—	58	"	
100 First National	110	—		$3.75
100 Second National	110	—		
100 Third National	110	—		
100 First National, Alty	—	110		
100 Manchester Saving	—	48½	" 4	
INSURANCE.				
50 Citizens	—	1 61		
50 Western	—	54	May 2	$2.50
50 Monongahela	94	85	" 3	$3.00
50 Hand-in-Hand	20	16	" 4	$4.00
50 Pittsburgh	94	84		
50 Allegheny	—	75½		
25 People's	38	29½		
25 Penna	—	45		
BRIDGE.				
25 Monongahela	—	27½		
25 St. Clair Street	40	45		50
50 Hand Street	—	50		
50 Mechanic Street	—	40		
25 Birmingham	—	21½		
RAILROAD.				
50 Allegheny Valley	13	15½		
50 Connellsville	11	13	12½	
50 do (interest)	17	18		
50 Steubenville	12	15¼	15¼	
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
50 Birmingham	—	—	40	
50 Citizens	—	95	—	
GAS.				
50 Pittsburgh	—	98	—	
25 Allegheny	38	38	—	
50 Birmingham	—	31¾	—	
OIL COMPANIES.				
25 Lucesco	—	27	—	
10 North American	9	11	—	
BONDS.				
Allegheny County 6's	—	90½	—	
do Scrip 5's	—	81	—	
Pittsburgh 5's	—	76¾	—	
do 6's	—	97	—	
Allegheny City 6's	100	—	—	
do 4's	—	68½	—	

Another wild time took place on Tuesday at the New York Gold Exchange. The street in front was so blocked up by an excited crowd as to require the attention of the police. The tendency of the market was upward during the morning, and the Lamar gamblers, or secession coterie of the gold room, were in high glee over the prospect of the premium soon reaching their cherished figure of one hundred per cent. It opened in the morning at 188 and before half-past twelve it touched 192. It then drooped a little, but the rebel sympathisers again rallied and by half-past two they had forced it up to 194½, the highest point yet attained. This shameful gambling, which controls the standard of all values, and in the face of a series of military successes could advance coin ten per cent. in the space of an hour or less, shows "conclusively that the spirit of treason lurks beneath the cloak of speculation, and may make the Government decide to stop the traffic at all hazards—a traffic which ruins our currency, embarrasses the country in carrying on the war, and, finally, as effectually assists the rebellion as much as an enemy in our midst could do. These considerations, we say, may invoke the most stringent measures; and we believe the *people*, honest, and loyal, and true, beyond all partisanship and political cliques, would justify the arrest of these men and their confinement. In such an event, who doubts that there would be a panic in gold?"

—The weekly averages of the old banks of the city of New York on Saturday, May 28, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 21st:—

Decrease in Loans	$1,543,477
Decrease in Specie	178,511
Decrease in circulation	120,543
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,346,188

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

	LAST WEEK.	THIS WEEK.	
Capital	$12,964,450	13,023,300	Inc. 333,500
Loans	39,559,431	39,261,895	Dec. 346,743
Specie	2,967,298	1,964,822	Dec. 1,002,741
Legal Tenders	14,176,134	14,371,133	Inc. 135,029
Due from Banks	2,586,089	2,856,894	Inc. 267,814
Due to Banks	5,662,676	5,586,618	Dec. 76,058
Deposits	37,466,511	37,638,874	Inc. 172,363
Circulation	2,152,827	2,131,213	Dec. 20,598

The movement of bank averages the past week has been a more than usually even one. The loans again declined, showing a reduction of $346,743. The specie and circulation also decreased some little, while the legal tender notes and the deposits increased.

—The circulating medium of the country now consists of two hundred millions of State Bank Notes, four hundred and forty millions of greenbacks, and over two hundred millions of five per cent legal tenders. To these must be added twenty millions of the national bank notes. The volume of the circulation is now believed to be almost twice as large as is required for the necessities of business.

—Copper stocks at Boston yesterday were steady. Central closed at 68; Columbian at 8; Franklin at 50½; Hancock at 14; Huron at 4; Mesnard at 11; Minnesota at 54½; Penobscot 63½; Pittsburgh at 92½; Quincy at 90; Rockland at 14¾; Superior at 10.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 2, 1864.

Business yesterday was in a great measure suspended. The opening of the Sanitary Fair was all the theme. There was nothing else talked about. The business houses were requested to be closed at 3 P. M., which was universally done so far as business was concerned. We are not aware that our business men were losers by the operation. The Fair opening was a grand success and will long be remembered by all who had the plea ure of witnessing the procession. on the wharf business was also suspended. Our noble hearted boatmen have taken a deep interest in all matters tending to make it a grand success. The boats that had intended to depart have postponed their leaving until to-day. The Major Anderson will leave to-day on the arrival of the eastern train. Passengers and shippers will be on hand. The Kate Robinson being detained will leave to day for Cincinnati. The Mercury has a similar excuse to make, but will cut loose to-day for Cincinnati. The America has postponed her departure for Nashville to Saturday. She will leave for certain. The Leonidas will leave for Saint Louis this evening. The Ontario will be off to-day for certain.

FLOUR—The demand was small and the sales likewise, dealers manifesting no disposition to purchase to any extent. Prices nominally unchanged with sales of Extra from store at $7 00; Extra Family, $7 50, 7 75@8 00. Very choice brands were held at $8 25.

BACON—Was in steady demand. There was a good business transacted in lots varying from 2,000 to 4,000 lbs, for local purposes. The rates were: Shoulders 12¾@13c; Ribbed sides, 13¾@14c; clear do, at the usual advance; plain Hams 17@17½c; sugar-cured do, 18¾@19c.

MESS PORK—Was in fair demand, with small sales at $29 50@30 00.

LARD—Was steady. Sales of Leaf at 14¼@14¾c ₱ lb.

HAY—The receipts fell off again yesterday; 7 loads were disposed of at the scales at $22, 23@30 ₱ ton.

BUTTER—Was scarce and held firmly. Sales of 10 packages at 25@28c.

EGGS—Receipts light, with an increasing demand. Sales of 15 bbls at 21@22c.

GROCERIES—The market was steady but not very active. Dealers for some days past have taken hold very sparingly. As prices were unchanged and the sales small we omit the figures in the present issue.

POTATOES—The market was dull with more sellers than buyers. Sales 110 bushels, mixed at 87½@90c; sale 40 bbls at $3 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—There were no transactions made in this article worthy of special notice. The receipts were light and sales were likewise. Prices were unsettled and nominal.

CHEESE—Was in steady demand with small sales of W. R. at 15@16c, the latter for choice.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in demand and limited. We note sales of 40 bushels of sapples at 11@11½c. Peaches, sales of 50 bushels at 18@20c, as per quality.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, 1.

COTTON scarcely so firm, at 117@68 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—State and Western dull and closed 5c lower; Extra State, $7,90@8,00; R. H. O., $8,50@8,70.

WHISKY is without a decided change; 131 for State and 131@132 for Western at closing. Sellers of Western at 131 lost. 1000 bbls E and D sold at 133.

WHEAT less active and scarcely so firm. $1,60@1,66 for choice Spring; $161@1,66 Mil. Club; $1,70@1,75 for winter, Red Western included. Sales are 35,000 bushels Amber Mills to arrive, reported at $1,65@1,66.

RYE quiet.

BARLEY nominal.

CORN very scarce and decidedly higher; $1,65@1,70 for new Yellow and $1,70@1,72 for old mixed Western.

OATS.—Firm with fair demand at 88½@89½c.

WOOL—Firm with a fair demand for foreign.

PETROLEUM—Quiet. Crude 39c; refined in bond, July, buyer's option, 65c.

PORK—Quiet and prices little firmer at $29 75 @30 for mess; $29 for old do and 31@31 25 new do; 24 50@25 25 for old and new prime; and 30 50 @31 for prime mess. Total stock old and new, June 1st, 1864, 12,300 bbls; same date last month 93,190 bbls; same date last year 188,458 bbls.

BEEF—Firm and more active at 6@7c for country prime, $16@19 for repacked, and $19 50@21 50 for extra mess. Total stock old and new June 1st, 1864, 40,367 packages; same date last month, 50,202; same date last year, 39,9 packages. Prime mess beef in better demand at $28@29; also, 150 tierces India mess at $31. Beef hams quiet and unchanged.

CUT MEATS—Firm at 11¼@11¾c for shoulders and 14@15c for hams. Bacon sides dull.

LARD—Quiet at 14@15c; also, 1,000 bbls No 1, July, at 14¾c.

BUTTER—More active at 23@40c for Ohio and 30@44c for State.

CHEESE—Unchanged at 12@18c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 1.

Money easy, at 6. Sterling dull at 20@20⅞ in currency. Gold a little firmer, but not very active, opening at 87½, advancing to 90¼, and closing quiet and steady at 89¾. The Persia, for Liverpool, to-day carried $500,000 in specie. Government stocks lower; U. S. 6s, '81, coupons, 112@113; 5-20s, coupons, 105@105⅝. Stocks better.

C. & P.	112	Reading	138¾
G. & C.	138	M. C.	145
C. & T.	128	M. S.	96
C. & R. I.	112	M. S. guar	112
Chic. Bur. & Quin.	128	Ill. Cen. Scrip	127¾
C. & N. W.	58	P. S. 1 year cer.	97⅝
do prfd.	89	Mo. 6s	70¼
N. Y. Central	132¾	O. & M. cert	29½
Erie	111¾	Pacific Mail	225½
Hudson	142⅝	A. & T. H.	61½

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 1.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—Quiet and declined 1c; No 1, $1 27½; No 2, $1 25.

CORN—Firm and advanced 1c; sales at $1 14¾@1 15; No 2 $1 09@1 10.

OATS—@85c ₱ bushel; sales at 68@68½c.

HIGHWINES—Dull and declined 1c; sales at $1 13@1 32½.

PROVISIONS—Firm and steady.

FREIGHTS—Firm and higher at 12¾@13c. Corn to Buffalo, 19c; wheat to Oswego.

RECEIPTS—139,000 bush corn; 6,000 bbls flour; 76,000 bush wheat; 24,000 bush oats.

SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls flour; 78,000 bu wheat 105,000 bush corn; 28,000 bush oats.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 1.

FLOUR—Dull at the close, but prices were unchanged; superfine at $6 65@6 75.

WHEAT—Declined 5@7c and dull at $1 50@1 55 for red, and $1 6@1 70 for white.

CORN—Unchanged; ear, $1 10; shelled, $1 15.

RYE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—In fair demand at $1 30, but there were several willing sellers.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

PORK—No sales of mess pork; 200,000 lbs bulk sides sold at 12c; shoulders dull and could have been bought at 13¾c.

GROCERIES—Firm.

BUTTER—Declined to 20@28c.

GOLD—Declined to 88 and silver to 73@75.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

FLOUR—Dull and slow of sale, but prices unchanged. Superfine, $7@7 12½; Extra Superfine, $7 50.

WHEAT—Firm. Red, $1 83; White, $2.

CORN—Dull and unsettled. Yellow, $1 50.

PROVISIONS—Advancing.

LARD—Buoyant and advanced to 15c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 30@1 33.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 1.

FLOUR—Dull and drooping.

WHEAT—Dull and declined 2@3c.

CORN—Active. White, $1 45; Yellow, $1 47.

WHISKY—Dull and quiet. Ohio, $1 32@1 33.

COFFRE—Dull. Rio at 41@41c.

New York Cattle Market.

BULL'S HEAD, Monday, May 30.—Speculators have had all their own way this week. Of the 2,600 cattle in the yards to-day—about half of them distillery fed—only 500 were sold on account of their original owners. The others had changed hands, some of them several times, and each owner made a handsome commission on them. To show to what an extent this speculation is carried, and the large amounts sometimes made, we will instance a single drove of 250 Western cattle bought at Buffalo a few days ago, to arrive, and sold again in five hours after at a profit of $1,500. Speculators plied their business all the way from the West here, and several droves were bought and sold by them, after reaching the yards. The supply being light, and having the stock in their own hands, dealers put their own prices on the cattle, and, as butchers said, added fifty pounds per bullock to the weight every time they looked at them. The old "ladder" whose rounds had served as scales of prices, proved far too short. It was thrown away, and a system of balooning substituted as better suited to the present inflation. Brokers blandly asked 19@20c ₱ lb for the best cattle, and told butchers they had better look around and see if they could not get cheaper. When droves were sold at 16@18c ₱ lb for the meat, and nothing fit for the commonest shop butcher could be had for less than 16½c, though brokers, for obvious reasons, were generally unwilling to admit that they could sell over 19½c for the best cattle in a few instances 20c; yet from the sales we saw, where a bullock, which would only dress about 700 lbs, brought $190, it is evident that 21c was nearer the mark. The cattle were of good quality generally, the still-fed animals especially being well fattened. Government agents were present, but fortunately had no orders to purchase, or prices would have gone up still higher. Butchers reiterated their wants as much as possible, and small numbers on sale dissatisfied them the entire day; but as no additions of importance are looked for to-morrow, late buyers will find many picking. The sheep markets are fairly supplied with stock, and prices are lower, with slow sales. The best lots of sheared sheep are bringing only 9½c to-day, which is ½@¾c ₱ lb lower than they were sold on Saturday. Hogs are scarce, but in light request, and a slight decline in prices is noted. Full particulars to-morrow.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

The arrivals of lumber during the past week have been quite fair, and a fair amount of business has been transacted. A large number of boats is floating down the river, some in the city, are moored at, or near the foot of Vine street, and are being taken apart and hauled to the different yards throughout the city. The landings are drying up rapidly, and will soon be in fair condition. Business at the yards is brisk. There has been no change in prices, and we continue our quotations, viz:

QUOTATIONS AT THE RIVER.

Fine by the raft	$ 3@3
Hemlock by the raft	2@2
Shingles	—@ 6

QUOTATIONS AT THE YARDS.

Clear, per 100 feet	$35 00
1st common "	30 00
2d " "	25 00
Hemlock "	20 00
Fine joists and timber, per 100 feet	30 00
Fine fencing boards "	20 00
Hemlock "	15 00
1st common flooring "	30 00
2d " "	25 00
1st " weather boarding "	30 00
2d " "	20 00
Lo ust posts, per 100	40 00
Shingles, No. 1, 18 inch, per 1,000 feet	7 00
Shingles, No. 2, "	6 50
Lath, "	6 00

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

The arrivals and sales at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are larger this week, reaching about 1,200 head. The market is firm and prices are well maintained; first quality Western and Pennsylvania steers are selling at from 18@19c; 2d do at 16¾@17c, and common at from 15@16c ₱ lb, as to quality; at the close the market was firm, and all the stock offered sold at the above prices.

Cows—About 175 head sold at from $25 up to $75 ₱ head, as to quality.

Sheep have declined; 5,400 head sold at from 6¾@8¾c for clippe s, and 9¼@10¾c ₱ lb gross for Wool Sheep, as to quality.

Hogs—About 2,300 head sold at the different yards at from 11@13c the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following states: 100 head from Pennsylvania; 250 head from Illinois; 1,000 head from Ohio.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrival's and sales of cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 175 head this week; the market is firm, at about former rates. Springers are selling at from $25 to $45, and cow and calf at from $30 up to $70 ₱ head, as to quality.

Calves—About 30 head sold at prices ranging from 7@8½c ₱ lb as to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about 5,400 head. The demand is good, but prices have declined 2c ₱ lb. Clipped sheep are selling at from 6¾ to 8¾c and wool do, at 9¼@10¾c ₱ lb gross, as to quality. Lambs are selling at from 3 to 6c ₱ head, as to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 2,300 head, selling at about former rates, ranging at from $11 to $13 the 100 lbs, as to quality.

1,800 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove at from $11@12 50 the 100 lbs net.

370 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $11 50 up to $13 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

Memphis Cotton Market.

MAY 25.—Little change has taken place in cotton matters since we last wrote. The absence of stock from the market naturally limits transactions; all offerings, however, are readily taken at ruling rates.

The receipts of the market during the past twenty-four hours have been about 100 bales from White river by the steamer Saltana.

The only shipment to the Northern market since we last wrote has been a lot of 840 bales by the steamer Platte Valley, which went up last evening.

Ordinary to Good Ordinary	69@72
Low Middling	74@75
Middling to Strict Middling	76@79
Good Middling	80@81
Middling Fair	82@83

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

The market is firm, with full prices on the lower grades, and a little better on finer qualities. Sales were 181 hhds and 12 boxes, as follows: 1 hhd Missouri at 3 90; 1 scraps at $2 15 lugs at $3 90@5 20; 44 factory do at $5 10@6 50; 32 planters do at $6 50@9; 33 common shipping leaf at $9 40@15 90; 15 medium do at $16 20@19 90; 16 good do at $20@26 25; 21 common manufacturing leaf at $19 10@32; 2 good do at $33 75@37; 1 fine do at $99, and the boxes at $16@24 ₱ 100 lbs. Bids on 14 hhds were rejected.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Sales at the warehouses of 505 hhds, all at full rates for the quality of the brand, including 94 hhds common lugs at $4 25@6 75; 88 hhds at $7 15@9 75; 47 hhds at $10@11 75, and the residue at prices ranging from $13 25@37; and 1 hhd of bright manufacturing leaf, grown in Hart county, by James M. Richardson, was sold at the Louisville Warehouse, to Musselman & Co., at $132; upward of 100 hhds in the break sold at an average of over $20. The sales of the month of May sum up 7,702 hhds; and the sales of the season, thus far, since the 1st of November, amount to 31,384 hhds.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—Jas B Lyon & Co, 160 cks sand; S Lindsay & Co, 15 hf bbls fish; J H Hall & Co, 10 plows; Noble & A, 333 bush wheat; Shoemaker & Lang, 42 dz brooms; R E Fox & Co, 1 x drugs; Howard, Cottrell & Co, 11 sks rags; Simpson & Knox, 185 do corn; Whitney, F & Co, 1000 ft lumber; J J DuZouch 1 bx mds.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin & Co, 2 cs Iron; Beck & Co, 60 bbls salt; J & G Stewart, 55 sacks oats; P Hess, 30 sack of wheat, 43 do rye, 71 do oats; J & W Fairly, 200 do oats; P Griffin, 103 do potatoes; J Datzell, 6 bags potatoes; Mc and Bro, 500 sacks oats.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—J Wood & Co, 15 bdls sheet iron, 2 old boiler heads; D Wallace, 453 bags oats, 4 do bags; Rea & K, 213 sks middlings, 1 do bags; J Rhodes 200 bgs barley; M Gratz, 51 bbls potatoes; Truman & Co, 100 bbls highwines; D Wallace, 50 bbls highwines; Lamb, Reed & Co, 60 do do; Chase & Co, 50 pkgs; Krepp & Co, 100 bbls flour; J S Lipscott & Co, 294 bgs wheat, Little & Co 5 bbls dried apples, 4 do tallow; I R Thompson, 3 bbls dried fruit, 2 do eggs; H Lytle, 12 pkgs mdse; R C Loomis, 1 carpet bag metal; I G Raly, 1 do 2staves; Kier & Co, do fire clay.

WHY SUFFER

Pain in the Extraction of Your Teeth,

when you can have them

EXTRACTED WITHOUT ANY

AT THE

Dental Establishment, No. 278 Penn st.,

by a perfectly safe and pleasant process?

Call and examine those beautiful specimens of

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

and you will be convinced that they are superior to any made in the city.

All set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $5.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums, and the plate highly polished, for from $10 to $12.

Partial and full sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate prices.

Old Gold Plates purchased at their full value.

Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist

mh8 278 PENN STREET.

HOTELS.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

E. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

GIRARD HOUSE,

CHESNUT, BELOW NINTH ST.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

my25:mdm H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor.

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,

se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

T. S. WEBB & SONS. { THOS. S. WEBB, FRANK R. WEBB, JESSE H. WEBB.

oct6-1y

JONES HOUSE.

CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,

CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh15-3m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., March 15, 1864.

BY ORDER OF CAPT. CHARLES H. IRVIN,
A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn.

4,000 GOOD ABLE-BODIED LABORERS wanted for six months, unless sooner discharged on account of sickness or other cause at $40 per month, and rations free.

100 first-class Carpenters, for six months, to work on Government work at Nashville, Tenn. Tools furnished and rations free. Pay $60 per month, pay to commence from the time of leaving home.

Transportation free from any railroad station in Ohio and Pennsylvania, to Nashville.

For any information, address me at Columbus, O.; Coshocton, O.; Steubenville, O.; and I will be at Pittsburgh, Pa., while you read a notice of the times in the Ohio State Journal. Address

JOHN MIRISE, A. Q. M. Agent,
Or WM HARRISON, my Agent,
Also, at the SCOTT HOUSE, corner Irwin and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh. je1:lm

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of James M'Kee, late of the Borough of Birmingham, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Allegheny coudty, on the 22d day of April, 1864.

All persons having claims against said estate will present them, authenticated, and those indebted will make payment to WM. VANKIRK,

ap25:6tw No. 36 Wood street, or JOHN GALLAGHER, Executor.

JNO. H. HAMPTON ..... W. G. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

my5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

TO THE LADIES OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—Ladies will please attend at the several Public School Houses on the days designated for the contributors of the different Wards and Districts, (before ten o'clock,) to receive the donations and have them ready for the Fair.

MRS. S. JONES,
Chairman of Committee.

SANITARY FAIR.—The MISSES HASKELL will meet all their pupils of the FIRST and SECOND COURSE, THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, at the NEW DANCING HALL, to prepare for exhibition on Saturday evening. jul-1t

LOST—A POCKET BOOK, containing a small sum of money, yesterday afternoon, on the Penn street cars, or Penn cars. The finder will please leave it at this office. jul

NOTICE—Work in the Bazaar must cease at 12 o'clock WEDNESDAY, when the Hall will be cleaned up. The Executive Committee will wait on the Chief of each booth, for an inventory of the goods it contains, immediately after dinner on the same day. Tickets for assistants will be ready at the ticket office on Wednesday morning, and will not be sold to any one whose name shall not be previously given in by the Chairman of the Committee in charge of the several halls.

MEMBERS OF THE VIGILANT STEAM FIRE ENGINE and HOSE COMPANY No. 3, will meet at their Hall, Third street, on Wednesday, June 1st, at two o'clock p. m., fully equipped, to join procession. By order of Committee.

ROBERT GALWAY,
J. S. LAUGHLIN,
JOHN MAXWELL,
R. H. KINKEAD,
WM. BROWN.

jul

SIXTH REGIMENT P. R. C.—TAKE NOTICE—An order of the officers and men of the late Ninth Regiment, P. R. C. who can will please turn out on Wednesday, the 1st of June, at three o'clock p. m., at Wilkins Hall, for the purpose of forming in the procession for the opening of the Sanitary Fair. Officers in full uniform, soldiers with military clothes.

my31-2t Late Major Commanding.

ADMINISTRATION.—All persons indebted to the estate of WM. J. DALZELL, late of the Fifth Ward, City of Pittsburgh, are hereby notified that administration has been granted to the undersigned, as executors of the last will of decedent; and all persons having claims against the estate will present the same for settlement forthwith.

J. C. McPHERSON,
JOHN McPHERSON,
Executors.

To be found at No 25 DIAMOND ALLEY, City.

my21:6w-1t-a-w

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by jul MILLER & MCKEESON.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
Hansa	May 21	New York	Southampton
Louisiana	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
North American	May 24	Quebec	Liverpool.
Africa	May 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Britannia	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
Hecla	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
City of London	May 28	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 27	New York	Southampton
Persia	June 1	New York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 4	New York	Liverpool.
America	June 4	New York	Southampton
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	June 11	New York	Southampton
Australasian	June 15	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 18	New York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 18	New York	Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New York	Southampton
Bersaglia	July 9	New York	Southampton
America	July 16	New York	Southampton
Germania	July 23	New York	Southampton
New York	July 30	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Aug 13	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug 27	New York	Southampton
America	Sept 10	New York	Southampton
New York	Sept 24	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct 9	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct 22	New York	Southampton
America	Nov 5	New York	Southampton
New York	Nov 19	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Dec 3	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Dec 17	New York	Southampto

FROM EUROPE.

Westminster	May 9	Liverpool	New York
America	May 11	Southampton	New York
Glasgow	May 14	Liverpool	New York
City of Limerick	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Kedar	May 17	Liverpool	New York
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New York
Australasian	May 21	Liverpool	New York
Virginia	May 24	Liverpool	New York
Bremen	May 25	Southampton	New York
Europa	May 28	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New York
Scotia	June 4	Liverpool	New York
Hansa	June 8	Southampton	New York
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New York
America	June 22	Southampton	New York
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New York
New York	July 6	Southampton	New York
Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New York
New York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New York
New York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New York
America	Dec. 21	Southampton	New York

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese,	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were five feet seven inches water in the channel, and about a stand The weather during the day was pleasant.

THE fine packet Mercury, Capt. James Melon, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Wednesday. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of experienced officers.

THE splendid new steamer Ontario, Captain Harton, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. Capt. Harton is quite a favorite with passengers and shippers, and has won golden opinions from his friends. We take pleasure in recommending this boat to our friends.

THE new and pretty steamer Kate Robinson, Captain R. Robinson, is announced for Cincinnati and Wednesday. This boat has been built expressly for the trade, and offers the best of accommodations to passengers and shippers. Mr. John Wherry, who has charge of the office, is a general favorite with passengers and shippers.

The splendid side-wheel passenger steamer "Major Anderson," Capt. C. A. Dravo, leaves to-day for Cincinnati on the arrival of the eastern train. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations. She makes her trips with great regularity, and is established as a first class favorite. Capt. Dravo understands his business in all its details. He has a first rate assistant in Capt. Andrew Robinson, who does the honors of the office.

The fine passenger steamer "Leonidas," Capt. M. A. Cox, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This is one of the best boats of her class afloat, her speed and accommodations are unsurpassed, whilst her officers will see that nothing is left undone to render her passengers the accommodations of a first class hotel. Capt. Cox is noted for his politeness and strict attention to business. The first clerk is Mr. J. L. Moorhouse an officer who will be found both clever and attentive.

The favorite passenger steamer America, Captain Thomas H. Golding, is announced for Charlesville and Parkersburg on Tuesday next. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of competent and clever officers, who would make a less worthy boat popular. Captain Golding is truly a self-made man, having commenced in the first line of Cincinnati packets as second clerk. He had no friends to put him forward—had to go it alone—and has, by correct course of conduct, by strict integrity and honorable and manly dealing, raised himself to his present position. Lately he has had charge of many of our best boats. His course is upward. We take pleasure in recommending him to the favorable notice of our friends.

LOUISVILLE.

We condense the following from the Louisville Union:

On the falls last evening there were four feet eight inches water, down the pass or Indiana chute.

The Cumberland, Saturday, was falling, with only thirty inches reported in the shoals, and the Tyrone had to lighten over.

The St. Louis, with a cargo of tobacco, is due from the Cumberland, and the Nashville left Nashville on Saturday for the Ohio river. The Guardian has the Nashville in the Evansville trade in connection with the Carrier.

The Colossus and Olive arrived from Nashville last evening with heavy cargoes of cotton, tobacco and lard.

The new towboat Louisville came in Saturday with a tow of coal for this market. She left Pittsburgh with 65,000 bushels, but left the bulk of it at Cincinnati and other points.

The Darling, from Memphis, and Alpha, from Nashville, are due.

The Wigwam, from Pomeroy, come in yesterday, but had left her coal at Cincinnati, where there was more demand for it than here.

Business at the wharf has been quite active again, with an increased list, and freights are accumulating on the wharf, with over two hundred hogsheads of tobacco left at the landing yesterday, in addition to considerable cotton, whisky, pig iron and produce.

Labor is scarce, and day laborers at the wharf to discharge boats in port are now receiving 40 cents per hour.

The usual diversity of scenes along the levee Sunday, though it was more diversified last evening by a sort of free fight, in which a brace of Pittsburgh men undertook to "clean out" the loungers about the corner of Water and Fifth streets. The battle was waged fiercely for a while, and the combatants were all stripped of their outer garments, and were in order for muscle, resulting in several bloody noses and battered faces, and both sides pretty well whipped, to the delight and amusement of all the bystanders, big and little, in the vicinity.

The Ella Faber, Capt. Gilmore, is in port from Nashville, and will probably load for Pittsburgh, as Nashville freights are regrowing scarce.

The towboat Rover came down from Pittsburgh with a heavy tow of railroad iron in barges for St. Louis. She left two barges here—the Peerless and Champion.

The Mississippi cleared for New Orleans last evening, having a fine trip on board—1,000 bales of hay—engaged just above Salt River, and 1,500 bags of corn at Brandenburg.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Union* says:

The river fell about eight inches at this point during the forty-eight hours ending at ten o'clock yesterday, and was still steadily falling at dusk last evening.

The pilot of the Henry Von Phul, who took the Henry Ames out to Cairo, returned yesterday morning by rail, and reports but eight feet water in the channel to that point, and falling. The Ames, on her passage out, rubbed several times, and once or twice swung entirely round.

Should the river continue falling another week, it is feared navigation below will be troublesome to the larger class of boats.

We have no news of any rise in the upper rivers, all of which are getting very low. The Missouri, at last accounts, was falling all the way down, with four and a half feet scant in the channel to Leavenworth.

The stage of water in the Upper Mississippi between Hastings and St. Paul is about stationary, and the Hawkeye State, we see by a St. Paul paper of last Friday, re-shipped at Hastings.

The Illinois is falling from Lasalle to the mouth, with about seven feet in the channel.

The weather is warm and pleasant, while business is extremely dull in every department of our river commerce.

Captain White, our enterprising boat owner and esteemed citizen, has presented to the Atlantic a very fine flag, on which is inscribed. "The Champion of the Waters."

It is understood, we believe, that at any time the Atlantic's run is beat, the flag is to be delivered over to the boat that does it. Captain Green must look well to his laurels, for we understand that both the Mollie Able and City of Alton intend to be rivals in point of speed, and will do their best to gain the day, and win the coveted prize.

The Democrat says:

A telegram from Cairo to Capt Bart Able, announces the arrival there of the Mollie Able yesterday. Her full time from Memphis to Cairo was nineteen hours, forty-five minutes, but her running time only 18 hours, equal to 13½ miles per hour. This is the fastest time recorded for a long time, and stamps the Mollie Able as a boat that can take care of herself.

The Argonaut No 3. Capt McCarty, was noted yesterday that she might be wanted to load to-day for White river.

Captain McComas' Imperial will leave to-day for Nashville.

The Prairie State, Kenton, Stephen Decatur and Emerald leave to-day for White river.

The